RALEIGH
The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. ME[illegible] 1918.

VOL. XI NO. 273 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, [illegible] 1923. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL CONTRIBUTIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
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Single Copy Two Annas.

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Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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The Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
BRANCH at SHAIK MEMON STREET,
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Head office: Hamam Street, Fort.
Branches Thakordwar & Opp. Juma Mas'id.

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

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Messrs. NARottam MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passp[illegible]

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th Nov.	DELTA		8 907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA X	10 941
8th ,,	MALOJA		20.700
15th ,,	CHINA		7·952
22nd ,,	KA B		8 963
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,385
5th Jan.	MANTUA		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA	Narkunda *	16.227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16.277
1st March	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA X		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA †	MOOLTAN †	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA X		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,0·0
3rd May	PLASSY..	CHINA X ..	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY ..	Narkunda*	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage, at Marseilles.
† Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
30th Nov ..	NEVASA	9,061
14th Dec ..	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan. ..	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,, ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
8 h Feb. ..	DALGOMA‡	5,800
22nd ,, ..	MORVADA	8,192
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600
4th April..	MANELA	8,303
18th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

30th Nov.	MACEDONIA	—	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA†	—	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	—	10.911
15th January	SOUDAN †	—	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	—	15,996
21st February	SICILIA †	—	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	—	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN †	—	6,696
24th April	SICILIA †	—	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BBITISH INDIA SAILNGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
22nd Nov. —	BAMORA	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports 8.30 a. m.
23rd ,, —	VASNA	Busreh via K'chi 9 a. m.
24th ,, ..	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war 8 a. m.
26th ,, ..	VITA	Karachi via K'war
28th ,, ..	KARAPARA	East &South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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P. P. O. Box 162.

Telephone No. 1220

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
(REGULAE SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Com.	Ton.	Arrival.	Dep-
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	21st Nov.	29th Nov.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28th Nov.	12th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th Dec	28th Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	19th Dec.	2nd Jan

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
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Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

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BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs.	29,98,630
Reserve Fund	Rs.	19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' Notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ..... AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE [illegible]

[illegible]

Amara
Baghdad
Bahrein
Basrah
Bombay
Calcutta
[illegible]chi
Madras
Mosul

Authorised Capital	£	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£	1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£	369 000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£	1,000,000

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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
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INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,19,64,225
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 59,82,112
(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised		1,00,00,000
[illegible]tal Issued		50,00,000
.....		50,00,000
.....		27,27,727

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
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Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
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MAN[illegible]
Apply for pa[illegible]
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Established 1891.
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This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
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or
J. C. BOSE,
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Destroys Mosquitoes. Re. 1-4-0 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
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Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,

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Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chro
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WANTED AT ONCE.—LINO OPERATORS. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR. "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.
A

A SALESMAN for English Cotton Yarn, required by an Import firm. Only experienced and really capable hand in the same trade need apply to Box No. 9840, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9012

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER for a local Mill. Apply with particulars of experience, testimonials and the salary required to Box No. 9838, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A18128

WANTED URGENTLY—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS and CANVASSERS for branches to be opened in Bombay and Madras Presidency. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MANAGER, the Bharat Commercial Bank, Ltd., Lahore.
A 18107

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WANTED—A qualified, experienced, aged, GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE, HEAD-MASTER for a Zarthoshti Anglo-Vernacular School in Bombay. Salary according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 9836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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LDAS. Princes
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OOLS, ETC.

WANTED—One FOLDING MACHINE, new or second-hand, maker Hakings flat table preferred, state width and price. Apply to Mr. MEGJI MATHURADAS, 177, Hornby Road, Bombay.
P9008

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY, NYASALAND LIMBE (British Central Africa)—A Head Railway DRAUGHTSMAN, must have knowledge of Bridge Design, yard lay outs and buildings and be able to estimate. Salary £180 per annum. 3 years' agreement. Free passage, free quarters, free merical attendance. Apply in person with copies of testimonials to Messrs. FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.
A18124

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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AT CHIKALWADI, Grant Road, a very large FLAT, suitable for a large family is TO BE LET to any caste. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY.
C R9885

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND 210, Bazar Gate.
C R8950

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TO BE LET—A big, centrally-situate
PLOT OF LAND at Grant Road, cove
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large and three small Bungalows to be let
short or long lease. Suitable for
Factory, Cinema, School, Mission Insti
Hotel or such other purpose.
and particulars, apply Box No. 983
Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R90

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle.

EDUCATIONAL.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A going SHOP of PIECE-GOODS with Tailoring Department attached, in Girgaon. Management desirous of selling owing to ill-health. Reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 9818, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R8960

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FOR SALE—Used CARS and LORRIES of well-known make, Daimler Brisco, Clement-Bayard, Storey, Studebaker, Austin, Vinot and Citroen. Lorries: White, United and Thornycroft. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
JA R8979

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"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.
(Guarante over British Standard
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THE w available for immediate
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Co., Ltd.,
& CO.,
Agents.
Fort.
M. W.

NEOCURO IS THE TESTED GERMAN remedy for Malarial Fever.

EVERY CAPSULE GUARANTEED.

PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
SHIRKEY BLDGS., Hornby Road.
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T7 C17644

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TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved Model	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 90, Remington 7 75,	90
Corona Folding with Case Rs. 95, 120,	135
Oliver 2, Rs. 80, 3 100, 5, 125, 9,	175
Noiseless, Rs. 115, Mercedes, German	120
Underwood 5 latest Rs. 190, Brief 125,	100
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, 9,	225
Remington 10, Visible Rs. 150, 175, 225,	250
Remington 10, Brief 240, 11, Brief	210
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new.....	
Yost 20, latest, new types,	100
Multiplex Hammond Rs. 150, Leather Case	200
Gujerati Remington 9, little used,	150
Ribbons, Carbons etc., Papers Repairs.	

NICOLLS and COMPANY. Typewriter Exporte Opp. Petit Institute Hornby Road, Bombay.

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	Per column inch per insertion.
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2nd Inse	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inse	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

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18075

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One 1500 I.H.P. Corliss Cross Compound Condensing Steam Engine.
Three Sets of Green's Economisers.
Six Boilers.
Cloth Bleaching and Finishing Machinery.
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For further particulars apply to the AGENTS, Canada Building Hornby Road, Bombay.
C2094

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

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(Sd.) DWARKA PRASAD SINGH,
Executive Officer.
C18106

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS LD.

SENTINEL WAGGON FOR SALE.

ONE SENTINEL WAGGON of Vertical Tubular, size 3ft.—11in. high, 2ft.—8in. dia. Unladen weight about 5 tons, Hydraulic pressure at test 350 lbs. per sq. inch.
The waggon can be seen at the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ld., Chinchpogli.
For further particulars please apply to:—
The AGENTS of the above Mills,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay.
C18070

CHEAP TICKETS.

TICKETS—Available from Friday to Tuesday, at a fare and a half for the double journey, are issued every week, between Victoria Terminus (Bombay) Byculla and Dadar on the one hand and Nasik Road, Deolali, Poona, Lonavla, Khandala, Neral and Matheran on the other. Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned or at the stations concerned.

D. S. BURN.
Chief Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway.
C17999.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENTS OF EXAMINERS AT THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD IN 1924.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a meeting to be held shortly, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments of Examiners at the University Examinations to be held during the first half of the calendar year 1924, whon they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than MONDAY, the 3rd of December, 1923.

2. Forms of application and details of the appointments may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

3. CANVASSING, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINER

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 6th November, 1923. C18029

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to be the finest and best all over being far above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refers to this cement in eulogising terms. Write for our Booklet and current year's calendar to
THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

WANTED for Karachi Municipal Female Training College.—
LADY PRINCIPAL on Rs. 300 graduate with training college degree preferred.
VICE PRINCIPAL on Rs. 150 under graduate with secondary teachers' diploma or certificate or long experience in Normal school or Training College. Applicants knowing Sindhi or Urdu will be preferred.
Apply with full particulars and copies of certificates to
V. G. [illegible] MAN,
Secretary, Karachi Municipal School Board.
C18123

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON 1923-24.

WHEREAS during the last Bombay Race Meetings several persons were found to be making books with in the Enclosures of the Western India Turf Club and receiving money for bets on the races run at those Meetings. Now the public are hereby notified:—
FIRST that under the License granted by the Government of Bombay to the Western India Turf Club in pursuance of the Bombay Race Course Licensing Act (Bombay Act No. III) of 1912 the only legalised method of betting on the Races run at the Meetings of the Western India Turf Club held on the Bombay and Poona Race Courses is by means of the Totalisators erected for the purpose within the Enclosures of the Western India Turf Club.
SECONDLY that under the Rules of Racing of the Western India Turf Club the Stewards of a meeting have control over all Stands, Rooms, Enclosures and other places used for the purpose of the meeting with power to exclude at their discretion any person from all or any of those places.
THIRDLY that the Public will in future be admitted into the Enclosures of the Western India Turf Club upon condition that if they desire to bet on the Races run on the Bombay and Poona Race Courses they will observe the terms of the License held by the Western India Turf Club and will bet through the medium of the Totalisators only, and
FOURTHLY that any person hereafter found making a bet or giving reasonable cause to be suspected of making a bet either as a Bookmaker or with a Bookmaker, or person for the time being acting as a Bookmaker, within any of the Stands Rooms, Enclosures and other places used for the purpose of any Race Meeting held on the Race Courses of the Western India Turf Club at Bombay and Poona, will be liable to be summarily ejected from the premises of the Western India Turf Club as an undesirable person, and will be refused admission to those premises again.
Dated this 16th day of November, 1923.
By order of the Committee of the Western India Turf Club.
(By Order),
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
C18088

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of mild steel air receivers will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 5th day of December, 1923.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. A. NIVEN,
Hydraulic Engineer.
C18127

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for WORKS in the CONSTRUCTION of (1) a V SHAPED OPEN SIDE DRAIN in the yard of the Health Department stables at Dadar Road and (2) a STORMWATER PIPE DRAIN and a PIPE SEWER in the proposed New Road BBB off Palton Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 30th day of November, 1923.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy: Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 20th November, 1923.
C18125

THE BHURTPORE PRESS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 29th November, 1923, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3-0 p.m. (B.T.) to transact the following business:—
1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to 30th June 1923.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd November 1923 to 7th December, 1923, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
PREMJI OOKERDA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 13th November, 1923. C18176

THE TATA POWER CO. LTD.

Registered Office Nos. 2, 2A,
Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE OF FOURTH CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of the Company held on 2nd November, 1923 the Fourth Call of Rs. 200 per each "Ordinary" share and of Rs. 200 per each "Preference" share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Agents of the Company at its Registered Office on or before Saturday the 15th day of December, 1923 and that if such call was not paid on such date, interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum should be charged from 15th December 1923 upto the date of actual payment.
Dated this 20th day of November, 1923.
By Order,
TATA SONS LTD., Agents,
R. D. TATA.
Director.
C18129

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on the 12th instant by Messrs. Bennett and Co., under instructions from Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1492 of 1923 (Chotalal Mulchand and another v/s. Bai Jivkorebai) our client Mr. CHOTALAL MULCHAND, who is the owner of the Gaiety Theatre and the late proprietor of the original Mumbai Gujarati Natak Mandali has purchased all the theatrical goods, assets and property of the Morbai Arya Subodh Natak Mandali including all dresses, scenes, sceneries, books, plays, play rights copyrights and the good-will of the said Company and our client has now become solely and exclusively entitled to perform all the plays belonging to and which were heretofore performed by the said Morbi Arya Subodh Natak Mandli.
The public are hereby informed that our said client has started a new Theatrical Company in the name of Subodh Gujrati Natak Mandali and our client's said Company will now perform all the plays of the said Morbi Arya Subodh Natak Mandali.
Dated this 15th day of November, 1923.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Chotalal Mulchand.
C18080

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LAXMIDAS BHIMJI BHANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, both as sole Executor and Trustee of the Will of Manubai, widow of Bhimji Bhanji and in his personal capacity contracted to sell to our own clients RANCHORDAS LALDAS and JOOGALKISHORE NARANDAS, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the undermentioned property:—
All persons having or claiming any estate, right title, interest, claim or demand, in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, residence, mortgage, sale gift lien, lease, partition, easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 369, 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 514, New No. 5619, Old Survey No. 42, New Survey No. 8868 and Cadastral Survey No. 1370 together with the messuage standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2373 and Street Nos. 157, 159, 384 and 42 all which premises are situate at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded, on or towards the East by Mangesh Senoy Street, on or towards the West by the Hornby Road on or towards the North by the property of Gooculdas Tejpal and on or towards the South by the property of.....
Dated this 19th day of November, 1923.
PAYNE AND CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C18122

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AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

TIMBER AUCTION

Burmah teak of all description for furniture makers, contractors, ship-builders, and house-owners:—
(1) Selected first class
(2) Indian first class
(3) Also second class
Marks:—Wallace's Crown Star Mark, etc. Bangkok Indian 1st and 2nd class.
Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co's:—
B C L selected and S white marked Indian 1st class. Steel Rangoon 1st Class. A B M selected 1st Class and many other marked timbers, suitable for all purposes, will be sold by Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers in lots suitable for the purchasers.
Auction will begin at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1923, at P. K. Mody & Sons Yard at Sewree Pond near Sewree Oil Depot Station.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES COLOURED TWILLS.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 1844 of 1922.

Pudumsey Munjee, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Jerbai, widow and legal representative of Narandas Purshottam Patel, original defendant. ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of November, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort by order of the Plaintiffs, Messrs. Pudamsey Munjee and on account and at the risk of the above named defendant.
N. P. 269 P. No. 795/9: 5 cases coloured twills.
Terms—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT OLD HANUMAN STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 907 of 1921.

Varatumdas Tulsidas Modi and another. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

Bhagwandas Tulsidas Mody and others. ..... Defendants.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by order of the Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the authority given to them by an order dated 23rd day of July 1923 made in the above suit, the undermentioned property by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 24th day of November, 1923, at 4.30 o'clock (S.T.) as mentioned below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Old Hanuman Lane or Street in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred thirty-three square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 101 New No. 843, Old Survey Nos. 61 and 65 and New Survey No. 1627, and bounded on the North partly by the Old Hanuman Second Cross Lane and partly by the property of Jethabhai Mulji, on the West by Old Hanuman Second Cross Lane, on the East by a passage and on the South by Old Hanuman Lane and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1385, 1386 and 1387, Street Nos. 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59 and 61.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receivers, at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st November, 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 675 CASES WILSON'S COCOA AND WILSON'S CANNED GOODS.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Sheth Tehilram Giridharidas, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Insolvents, Cooverji Motilal Kothari and Rangildas Lakhmidas, who were trading in the name and style of Kothari Sutaria and Co., the mortgagors, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the said mortgagee's godowns situate at Girgaon Back Road near Sheth Ranchhoddas Kanji's Sadavratkhana:—
About 675 cases Wilson's Cocoa and Wilson's other Canned goods.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LOWER MAHIM, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Mr. G. B. Pandya, Attorney for the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the estate of Ramkrishna Madhavrao Chownkar, the mortgagor, now an insolvent, in exercise of the power of sale reserved under the Indentures of Mortgage and Further Charge dated 26th January, 1921, 14th July, 1921, and 13th March, 1922, respectively, made between the said Insolvent, Ramkrishna Madhavrao Chownkar, of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SUNDAY, the 9th December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Lower Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 6,217 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, bearing Collector's Old No. 443, New No. 4226, Old Survey No. 400, New Survey No. 1/1855, bearing Municipal G Ward Nos. 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308 and Nos. 769 to 772, bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of the Salvacie Church and partly by the property of Keshav Bhatt, on or towards the South partly by the property of Rev. Fr. Rodrigues and partly by the property of Rahmabai, on or towards the East partly by the property of Shahu Shet and partly by the property of Jayakar Nana Govind, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramchandra L. Jayakar and partly by the public passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Mr. G. B. Pandya, Attorney for the mortgages, at his office at Room No. 38, P. and O. Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st November, 1923.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Suit No. 1629 of 1923 (Bai Zaverbai, widow of Bhagvandas Narotamdas v. Abdul Hamid Habibbhai).

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co Attorneys for Bai Zaverbai, widow of Bhagwandas Narotamdas, and on account and at the risk of Abdul Hamid Habibbhai and under the liberty reserved in that behalf by the consent decree dated 12th June, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the plaintiff in the undermentioned property including the right to obtain a lease of the same from the Bombay Improvement Trust on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, 1923, at 55 5p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece of land containing an area of 802 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being plot No. 68 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board of the City of Bombay, bounded on the East by plot No. 69 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Shivshanker Ranchandra Sowji, on the South by the property of Vinayak Dondiraj Biyalkar, on the West by the passage 10 feet in width beyond which is plot No. 63 of the said Estate leased to Tyeballi Cumruddin and another and on the North by Sandhurst Road, which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 7408 and Cadastral Survey No. 630 together with the buildings thereon, consisting partly of ground floor and four upper floors and partly of an out-building of ground floor only, which said premises are now in the occupation of the plaintiff or her under-tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1831 (4), Street No. 3C, and are known as Shrinivas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BLUEMELS PUMPS, GODREJ SAFE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Truth & Co. of Poona.

1 case containing Bluemel's pumps (per Austin Payton & Co.).

By order of N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 874 of 1923 (Dadyba v. Bhagwandas).

1 Godrej Safe, wooden stands, and Mehta boxes etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred mail coach.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 pony in saddle.
1 Arab horse in harness and saddle.

Under instructions from the Receiver, Messrs. P. B. Press & Co., (Gwalior) Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 27th and WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) each day sell by Public Auction at Prere Road, Mangalore Street, Fort, Messrs. P. B. Press & Co's factory, the stock in trade of the above Company such as—axle arms; crank axle; springs of assorted sizes; steel wheels; seaming of assorted colours; pastings of assorted colours; laces; lamps; whips; letters; enamelling jars; filters; tubes keys; pumps; motor lamps; treads; steps; bars; files; bushes; pillar; lifts; joints hinges; rubber mats; horns; belts; wrenches pipes; bars; locks; keys; rings; tips; fasiners; hoops; leads; bulbs; tassels; buttons rosettes; silk; cords; wire; wicks; hinge brushes; varnish; paint; morocco; cloth; casings; beadings; cutters; compasses; piping zallar; matting; rexine; oil jets and shafts; etc., etc.

A deposit 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FORJETT STREET, TARDEO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorney for Messrs. Manilal Bakoredas, Hiralal Bakoredas and Dossabhai Maganlal, the Mortgagees herein and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mahomedally Tyabally, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated 14th day of August, 1922, the undermentioned property on Monday, the 10th day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and buildings built and standing thereon and that are in course of construction in the rear thereof, admeasuring 1477 square yards being a portion of the land, hereditaments and premises at Tardev, Forjett Street being Plot No. 2 of the estate of J. R. Patell, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 17, Pension and Tax New No. 89; Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1275, Cadastral Survey No. 661 and bounded on or towards the East by Forjett Street, on or towards the West by Plot No. 4, on or towards the North by proposed private road and on or towards the South by Plot No. 1 and delineated on the plan annexed to the Indenture of Sub-Lease dated 13th October 1919 and which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "D" Ward No. 3427 (1), 3427 (1a), 3427 (3) and 3428 and Street No. 5, 1, 1a, 2 and 3.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 21st November 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A Superb PARAMOUNT-ARTCRAFT DRAMA
To-Night—This Week

APRIL FOLLY
APRIL FOLLY

(5 Reels) featuring the bewitchingly lovely
MARION DAVIS
MARION DAVIS
and the popular handsome star
CONWAY TEARLE

The amusing story of a lady writer, going on board a steamer to South Africa, masquerading under the false name of an Earl's daughter, and the many excruciatingly funny positions she found herself drifting in.

A clever ruse to catch a diamond-stealer actually red-handed.

.. Comedy in the programme.

The Programme includes the International News Showing the Great

JAPANESE
JAPANESE
EARTHQUAKE
EARTHQUAKE

Desolation—disaster—confusion—panic—destruction—of a magnitude unparalleled since the eruption of Vesuvius in the days of the Roman Emperors. The worst tragedy that has overtaken a whole nation before it had time to realise what was happening. Beautiful Japan transformed in the twinkling of an eye into a vast Grave Yard! Human endeavour of centuries swept away by the worst catastrophe recorded in history.

TO-DAY 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRAND VARIETY PROGRAMME
"JOCKEY OF DEATH"
Cinema Film Drama in 5 Reels together with
BOXING CONTESTS
Film of two reels.
Cinema Shows only Twice To-day and To-morrow and on Friday at 5-15 and 7 p. m. (S. T.)
ORDINARY RATES.
FOR FEW DAYS ONLY
THE POPULAR BOMBAY FAVOURITES
CHEFALO
AND
PALERMO CO
in their merry and Bright shows at the Novelty Cinema by special request.
Only One Show Every Night Upto Friday Next at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Prices of Admission: Rs. 3; Rs. 2; Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Annas 12 and
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

IMPERIAL

presents
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
SATI—NARMADA
The most powerful story produced by Kohinoor Film Co. in 9 Reels. Don't miss to SEE.
Daily 6, 8-15 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
Grant Road
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
on
Wed. 21st Nov. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night)
MANAPAMANA.
Sat. 24th Nov. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night)
Sun. 25th Nov. 1923 (3 p. m. Noon.)
ASHA-NIRASHA.
Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
WILLIAM HEUGHAN
Renowned Scottish Baritone.
Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
"JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE"
EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"MAY MURRAY" in PEACOCK ALLEY
EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"OTHELLO" and
"THE JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE"

ANYTHING ELECTRICAL & ALLIED
We give you
Or get for you
Or it is not made.
RADIO APPARATUS IN STOCK.
Eastern Electric & Trading Co.
Camp KARACHI.
Bombay—Lahore—Amritsar.
Telegrams:—"ELECTRIC," Karachi.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, November 21.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1207-23—Ferreira and V, Dawood Khan Balikhan and anr, Knapp and Co, Patell and E.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1148-17—Little and Co, Weld and Co v Khan Saheb Haji Kara Ilahi Sethi, Jehangir and S.

SHORT CAUSES.

2484-24—Shah and Ch, Dhanji Vallabhji and anr, Cowasji Framji and Co, and anr. Mulla and M.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd Habib Tar Mahomed Mulla and M.

2434-23—N C Dalal and Co, Chunilal Kesavlal Ayeshabai M B Chothia and Co.

4140-23—Madhovji and Co, Moghibai, Liladhar Morarji and others.

754-23—Pandia and Co, Ramji Thaisi, Javat Hansraj and anr, Parelkar and M.

2709-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Ramkrishna Hareshwar Pandit A B DeMonte, Madhovji and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT

T and I J Re Parbati, widow, 20-20 Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Jenesre widow, Sarraswatibai widow, Jamshedji K and D.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

5351-22—Payne and Co The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd, Nanakchand Nathmal and anr Madhowji and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

213-17—Dikshit and Co., Ganpatrai Harrandrai Onkarmal Hardeodas and others Pudnanand Cl and J, Tyabji D and Co.

S C Ct 552-6219-21—Motichand and D, Soonderji Kallianji and ors v Gulam Hussein Bundeally Somji, Matubhai J and M.

1774-23—N C Dalal, Adamji Lookhmanji v Jewra Ramji and ors, Shah and Co.

586-23—Mulla and M, Bai Labhdevi v The Sir Dagji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

795-22—Dabholkar and Co, Lalji Khushalji and Co v Memon Dhondu Joshi and anr, Dikshit M and Co, Against Deft No. 2.

1511-19—Unwalla P and P, Engineering Stores Trading Co v Messrs Dassby, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

5219-19—Dabholker and Co, Kulkarni Lele and Co v Haji Usman Haji Ahmed and Co, Payne and Co.

459-12—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed v Dawood Moti, Kanga and S.

S C Ct 131/3194-18—Payne and Co, Kara Shivji and ors v Morjook bin Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M.

2616-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas v Badridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla, Dubash and Co.

2619-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bhotamal Naranjandas v Badridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla and ors, Dubash and Co.

2865-20—Rustomji and G, Bujanbai William and ors v Ratilal Chaganlal and anr, Sabnis G and S

5113-21—Little and Co, Aldredge Solomon and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kalyandas Bros, Mulji Th and Co.

537-22—Dabholker and Co, Jerup T[illegible] and Co v Parmanand Sursing [illegible] Dikshit M and Co.

S C Ct 1968/2482-20—Craigie B and Co, Keshavlal Lalchand v Chunilal Laloobhai and anr, Shroff and V.

857-20—Matubhai J and M, Ramanlal Jamnadas [illegible] Ghanchi Narandas Ambirani, Jamsedji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

160-19—N C Dalal and Co, Talaksy Khetsy v Mohanlal Gigabhai and Co., Vrajlal and Co.

3641-21—Dubash and Co, Keddarnath Tulsidas, Becharmal Jagamal, Amarchand and M.

3643-21—Captain and V, Nasserwanji Sorabji Talati, R C Mehta, Dikshit M and Co.

3664-21—Ardeshir H D and Co The Reliance Marine Ins. Co, Ltd, Manecksha Kahanmal, Malvi M R and Co, for third party.

3667-21—Chitnis K and M, Vallabhdas Bhimji, Liladhar Lamji, Soonderdas and Co.

3668-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Abdul Hussein Tyaballi and anr, Torfief Ashland Ltd, MB Chotuia and Co.

3667-21—Motichand and D, Vadilal Sorabhai, Jiwanlal Manecklal Gundaria and others, Mehta L and Co. (1 and 2.)

3519-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Cooverji Pallonji, Jathalal Virji and others Malvi M R and Co, (3), Khandwalla and Chh (2).

3680-21—In person, Narotamdas Jetharam Jathashanker Jethabhai and anr. In person (1 and 2.)

3719-21—Motichand and D, Abhaichand Fakirchand, Jiwanlal Manecklal Guderia, Mehta L and Co.,

3725-21—Chitnis K and M, Narotam Motichand, Gocouldas Ranji, Ferreira and V.

3744-21—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Mango alias Ramdas Chunilal, Payne and Co, N H Moos Vora

8207-21—Madhavji and Co, Dubash & Co. Adamally Abdulally,

2095-21—Pandia and Co, Devsi Harpal, Holabhai Umedchand and anr, Manilal and K.

2176-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Khimji Arjuna Amin and D.

2177-21—Mehta L and Co, Rawji Ghela, N C Dalal and Co.

2764-21—Mehta L and Co, B N Lang, Hathisingh Jethabai, Payne and Co.

2913-21—Little and Co, Aron Abraham Nissim Gourgey Elapam Smith, Mulla & M

3348-21—M B Maniar, Vadilal Goculdas and Co, The Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd, Madhowji and Co.

3417-21—Malvi M R and Co Mahomed Ebrahim Karim, Malubhai Parpia and Sons, Mulji Th and Co.

3507-21—Mulla and M, Ebrahim Mahomed Ali and Co Padamsey Narsibhai Malubhai J and M.

8793-21—Khanderao L and M, Jerup Jethaji and Co, Haridas Tricumdas, Mulji Th and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3643-23—Rele and Co, Parshram Dataram Shamdasany, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and others, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

3059-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Malubhai Manekbai Shah, Keshavji Mulji, Amin and D.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suit).

3134-23—Amarchand and M, Motichand Vastachand, Soni Mavji Pitamber and others, Jhavery and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

584-23—Mulla and M, Rustomji Muncherji, Kooka, Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed and anr, Payne and Co, Vaccha and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits)

3816-23—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Dinbai widow and anr v John Leonzeni widow.

3801-23—Khanderao L and M, Shaherabai and others v Abdul Kadar Hafiz and others.

3807-23—Payne and Co., Wamanrao Nanabhai Chhapwalla and others v Soni Dajiba Dhondoo.

3829-23—Vrajlal and Co., Vaidya Roy Bala shanwer Bawabhai v Bai Gangabai widow and others.

3867-23—Payne and Co., Pande Ramji Dhore v Hariram Meghji and others.

3369-23—F P Pavri, Nowroji Hormusji Contractor and others v Hormusji Rustomji Mody and another, Patell and E.

4004-23—Little and Co., Kapurchand Mohanji and others v Vorah Alibhai Tyaballi, Vrajlal and Co.

4005-23—Dikshit M and Co., Lallubhai Hakamchand and Co v Laloo Laxman and another, Tyabji D and Co.

4017-23—Thakoredas and D, Mahomedalli Ebrahimji v Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne and Co.

4032-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Mathuradas Vishram and another v Kesharichand Devchand, Daphtary F and D.

4033-23—Ferreira and V, Bhutaji Dipaji v M Dadabhai Dhanjibhoy and another, Ardeshir H D and Co., Little and Co.

4042-23—Pathare and Co., Alibhai Shaikhbhai v Jairam Pitamber.

4044-23—Motichand and D, Tayaballi Abibhai Satarawala, Sarrali Abdul Husein Saniwalla, Rustomji and G.

4045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Padamsy, Mahadeo Sahano and others.

4077-23—Tayabji D and Co, Jamnadas Kalianji Vyas Madhusudan Motilal and others.

4078-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubhai and others, Samaldas Vanmalidas.

4090-23—Madhowji and Co, Sudar Suleman Cassam Haji Miiba, Habib Abdul Gani, Matubhai J and M.

4092-23—Amin and D Ramji Motichand Shah, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

4093-23—Payne and Co, The Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd, Sandia Lalata and others.

4158-23—Tyabji D and Co, Bundeally Bhojabhai and others, E D Ezekiel, M B Chothia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

2777-21—Jehangir and S, Balchand Mahadeo, Jabuji and anr, Hillson and Knox, Crawford B and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1587-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathradas, Sampsingh Dialsingh, Dubash and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1487-21—Dubash and Co, Brijlal Goreskram Bagadram and Co, Hurnandraj Baijnath Madhavji and Co.

1242-21—Madhowji and Co, Krishna Mulchand Kapur v Nilchand, Thakoredas and D.

1201-21—Mulji and Th, Diwanchand and Co. v The Secretary of State for India, J C O Bowen.

2330-21—Mulla and M, Macharalla Ramanna v Pubha Balkishtya Mulji Th and Co.

2816-21—Mehta L and Co, Hemraj Amarsy v Karamchand Jugjiwan and another Manubhai and Co.

2820-21—Little and Co, The Trustees of the Port of Bombay v The Arab Steamers Ltd, Craigie B and C.

2858-21—Pandia and Co, Tribhowwandas Ratanji v Haridas Walji and Co, Ferreira and V.

2862-21—Mulla and M, Chhotalal Lalubhai v Keshavlal Punjabhai Mehta L and Co.

2591-21—Judiah and S, Meghji Moorji v Tyebally Kamrudin, Merwanji K and Co.

2784-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Manekji Jethabhai Vardhman, Tokersy Korsey, Surveyor and Co.

2782-21—N C Dalal and Co, Nathalal Maganlal Pathak Valchand and Co., Ltd., and another, Manilal and K.

5747-22—Unwalla P and P, Haji Ebrahim Haji Jamal and another, Manekshaw Hormusji Gandhi Merwanji K and Co.

220-21—Tyabji D and Co, Bayabai and anr, Kazi Noormahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porbandari Soonderdas & Co.

2778-21—Amin and D, Bai Shirinbai Dhanjishaw Dhondy and anr, Bai Meherbai widow and other, Wadia G and Co.

610-23—Khandwalla and Chh Mohanlal Dharamsey, Chhotalal Keshavji Shah and others—Pandia and Co.

5675-22—Purnanand C and J Bai Manibai and another Madhavlal and Co—Pandia and Co.

[illegible]0-23—Keharas and Co—Burjorji Nanabhai Marshall Utamchand Raghavji—Mulji T and Co.

[illegible]6-23—Motichand and D Maneckram Madanlal Jugmohan Vassanji—Mehta L and Co.

[illegible]778-23—Unwalla P and P Nusserwanji Rustomji Sorabji Nawroji

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS,

Bombay, Nov. 20.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 31/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 552.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 602.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 592.

JAPAN.—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 157.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 151.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 332.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.33-1/8 to 32½.
London—Paris Frcs. 80.60.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.30.
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.60.
London—Rome Liras. 90.70.
London—Berlin Marks. Nil.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Uncertain but steady.

London, Nov. 19.

Telegraph Transfers ..	1/5 1/32 Firm.
Bar Gold	£ 4—16—11 Firm
Bar Silver Spot	33 5 8 Unsettled.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Fombay, Nov. 20.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 31/32
Bank Demand	1/5
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	550
American Dollars	332
Hongkong Dollars	168
Shanghai	239
Japan	158
Singapore	167

Market—Steady.

London, Nov. 19

Rates	53
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/8
" 2 months hence	33 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver—India buying-Seller received uncertain.

Discount, Bank of England Rate
4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loan	2 3/8
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 19.

Exchange on London in Paris	81,48
" " " Germany	..
" " " Italy	100,90
Stockholm	18,28
Christiania	29,43
Amsterdam	11 52
Switzerland	24. 9
Belgium	..
Athens not	..

New York Nov. 19.

Demand Bills ..	4.32.50

DISCOUNTS.

London. Nov. 19

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 7/16
" Indian Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
3 months per cent	25 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Nov. 19.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 87 1/2 Unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 + 1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 3/16 + 1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 56 3/4 Unchgd
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	"
(Sterling Loan)	66 7/8—1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	56 7/8—1/8

London, Nov. 19.

Conversion Loan	£ 76 1/2
6 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 102
7 per cent. Indian "	" 114

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15-14-0.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15-14-6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/7.
Bar gold forward. Rs. 25/7.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/7.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement. Rs. 79/10.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/14.

London, Nov. 19.

Bar gold ready, s. 96/11.
Silver ready, d. 33/10.
Silver forward, d. 33/4.

TONE OF SILVER—
Weak, India and China bought. Market closed with sellers at to-day's price.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Ready:—25—7—0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	25—7—3	..	..	25— 7—0

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

To-day Reuter reported a rise of 50 to 57 points in New York futures. The advance was due to short covering and spot commission and speculative buying. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 3 points lower. The market declined early on heavy long liquidation but later improved on New York market being favourable, and some scattered buying. Messrs. Bruel and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 19th inst. (5-45 p.m.) as under:—

"Market after early weakness rapidly recovered on liquidation being complete and improved on New York. Think higher prices likely but caution now necessary."

To-day also the Forward market has been closed and it is still uncertain as to what will happen. It is quite apparent that owing to the sharp advance in prices the Bazar here is in difficulties and with New York still advancing steadily and Japan showing indications of being an active buyer here there seems to be no justification for expecting a setback of any importance in values in the near future, and until the present situation gets clearer we think it wise to refrain from acting.

Owing to the late Monsoon the crops in Berar and Central provinces are only just beginning to move and the arrivals in these districts are still limited and are eagerly taken up by Exporters in order to fulfil their commitments for early shipment.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday owing to Hindu holiday.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

The report of Messrs. Patel Brothers, dated November 20th says:—

New York Market 19th November 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Price at 11 a.m.		Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
34.22	Dec.			34.62	+46
33.70	Jan.	34.30	+30	34.25	+55
33.95	Mar.	34.28	+33	34.45	+50
34.04	May			34.55	+51
33 53	July			34.10	+57
28.10	Oct.	28.30	+20	28.35	+25

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 34 30, lowest 33,53, range 77 points. Spot and Commission houses buying, speculative buying, covering, easily absorbing long liquidation.

Liverpool Market 19th November 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.		Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
20.32	Jan.	20.18—17		19.92—40	20.29 —03
20.14	Mar.	19.93—16		19.76—38	20 11 —03
19.85	May				19.86 +01
19.35	July				19.34 — 01
16.09	Oct.	15.95+14			16.26 +17
21.15	Jan.	Egyptian	19.24		23.50 +35
21.60	Nov.	"	19.24		22.10 +50

Due to open to-day *—38 †—42

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Market opened large, mixed, nervous. Long liquidation. Scattered buying, now presistent long liquidation unsettled.

(2) January highest 20.33, lowest 19.83, range .50 points. Morning heavy long liquidation, afternoon market improved on favourable New York market, local buying and scattered buying.

Another of our New York friends cable us as under:

"Expect much higher market. Expect no material reduction in American consumption at present."

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:

"Tendency to secure profits; otherwise position unchanged."

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	1,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—

Mid. Americans Spot Moderate demand	20.35
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	23.50

Magsar	25—7—0	..	25— 6—9

Deji Mandi.

Kartak	0—1—6	
Magsar	0—6—9	

Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Ready:—79—11—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	79—14—0	..	79—9—0	79—10—0
Magsar	80— 1—0	..	79—14—0	80— —0

Deji Mandi.

Kartak	0—12—0
Magsar	2— 2—0

Tone—Market Quite.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 62/13.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 91/2.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933, Rs. 96/10.
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/12.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/12.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928, Rs. 104.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101/11.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930, Rs. 103/4.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/2.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 106/14.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974. Rs. 75.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

The share market remained closed to-day.

London, Nov. 19

Chartered Bank	£ 18 7/8
Bongkong	" 124
National	" 43 1/8
Eastern	" 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12

New York, 11 a.m.	..	Jan. ..	34.00—18
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	..	Mar. ..	34.28—21
		May ..	34.42—23
New Orleans 10 a.m.		Oct. ..	35,04
" " " "		Jan. ..	34.15

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	20.05—07
Feb.	..
Mar.	19.92—22
April	..
May	19.06—19
June	..
July	19.12—23
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	15.95—14
Nov.	..
Egyptians Jan.	22.70
Mar.	22.55
May.	22 75
July	23 00
Sept	23,00
Nov	23.00

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's Prices.
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	20.36 +07
Feb.	..
Mar.	20.18 +07
April	..
May	19.96 +10
June	..
July	19 50 +16
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	16.34 +18
Egyptians Jan.	20.30
Mar.	24,40
May.	24.10
July.	24.05

Tone:—Steady

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 19

Months.	Today's Prices.
November	20.51— 7
December	20.39— 5
January	20.29— 3
February	20.19— 4
March	20.11— 3
April	19.98— 1
May	19.86 + 1
June	19.63 unchgd
July	19.34— 1
August	18 46 +11
September	18 11 +22
October	16.26 + 17
November	15.91 +71

Tone:—Frim.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

M. G. Bengal Good	12.95
" " Fully Good	13.30
" " Fine	13.70
No. 1 Oomra, Good	13.85
" " " Fully Good	14.35
" " " Fine	14.85
M. G. Broach, Good	16.45
" " Fully Good	16.85
" " Fine	17.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.80
" " Fully Good	13.20
" " Fine	13.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 19.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	34,000
" Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" " Continent	14,000
Futures at New York Jan.	34.25+55
" Mar.	34.45+50
" May.	34.55+51
" July	34.10+57
Spot Cotton at New York	34.20+50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	34.00+25
Futures " Jan.	34.17+54
" " Mar.	34.37+57
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11—
Silver Bars Foreign mined	64—

LIVERPOOL COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov. 19.

	To-day's prices.
Futures at New York, Jan.	34.25—45
Mar.	34.45—50
May	34.55+51
July	34.10—43

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Jan. .. 20.29— 3
	Mar. .. 20.11 — 3
	May. .. 19.86 + 1
	July .. 19.34— 1

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 19.

	1/2 lbs.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62	44/
N/ D Sellers	
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	
N/D Sellers	42/
AUSTRALIAN N/D Selleres Firm	46/
KARACHI BARLEY N/D	
Sellers	29/9
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I. F. N/D Buyers Firm	44/
Tone—Firm	
Wheat afloat to U.K,	—

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 — 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	41 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 5 0	11 15 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 10 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 6 0	13 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	83 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	72 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	..
Mowra-seed	9 4 0	9 6 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	69 0 0	14 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 15 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 10 3	—
Linseed, April/May	11 6 3	—
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	16 0 0	—

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 19.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold N/D Buyers	£ 18 1/2
LINSEED Argentine N/D Sellers	£ 19 5/8
" J/F Paid	" 17 3/16
TONE—Steady but Slow	
LINSEED nominal	
Tone—Slow	
LINSEED, Argentine Laplata N/D Value	£ 9 3/4
TORIA RAPESEED N/D Value	£ 18 1/2

METALS.

London, Nov. 19.

TIN BLOCK	220 3/4
English best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 61 7/16
Copper Braziers	£ 84
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated sheets	£ 19

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 20. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 12 0
Brass	1/	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 12 0
Brass	2/	65 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 20. Rs a. p
Copper, English	3/4	72 0 0
Copper	1/	72 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 8 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		59 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, M 3/4 to 1		72 0 0
German Brass 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		75 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

JAVA SUGAR

London, Nov. 19.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D. Sellers	29/
Fine White Jara C & F Calcutta New Crop June Sellers	..
Do July Sellers	23/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay N-D. Sellers	29/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi N-D. Sellers	29/4
Tone—Firm.	

LINSEED.

London, Nov 19.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags N/D Rs. Sellers	22 1/2
Tone—Slow.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Months Decembr Buyers	41 3/8
" Jan./Apl. Paid	38/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	12 3/4
Tone—	
Planatation First Latex crepe Nov-Dec.	14 5/8
Tone—Dull	

FREIGHT.

London, Nov. 19.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	13

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Nov. 20

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Nov. 19. 1923,

Cotton	58,73 Bales
Wheat	100,44 Cwts.
Linseed	2012 "
Rape, etc	345 "
Gingellyseed	3089 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	3221 "
Castorseed	1119 "
Rice	45441 "
Myrabollams	968 "
Cottonseed	2353 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	906 "
Jawar	611 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	"
Bajri	1110 "
Coal	5909 Tons.

2 days' total.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Nov. 20.

	Rs. a. p.
Shaan—	
Textile	1 2 8
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 6
Elphinstone	1 1 9
Sangoloth (Full weight) 44/42 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 7 6
Century per lb.	1 6 6
Hindustan per lb	1 8 6
Asalbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Textile per lb.	1 7 0
Khanix "	1 7 0
Pearl "	1 7 6
Lanakji (Saw Mills) per lb.	1 5 6
Elphinstone (Extra) per lb	1 5 6
Jacob (Four Aimas) per lb.	1 7 0
Sangoloth (Light weight) 44/42 inches—	
Lachaal per lb.	1 8 0
Swan Finlay	..
Shaan per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb	1 7 6
Sangoloth — Century	
Lachaal per lb.	1 8 0
Asalbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 7 9
Shaan per lb.	..
Sangoloth Satin Calender 36/38	
Textile (Land)	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb	1 6 0
Century (Bugle) per lb	1 5 6
Bombay Cotton	1 4 6
Pahe-lan	1 4 6
Hearth Brand	1 4 6
Dalias—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 0
Grey Drill, Century:—	
No. 1125 per piece	—
No. 126 1/2 per piece	—
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 3
Jacob E, D per lb.	1 7 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties 10 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 6
Check 8lb Grey Drills—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece	7 14 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drills—	
Pearl per piece	7 4 0
Bleached Check—	
Textile — Per piece	..
Kasturchana per piece	8 0 0
Bombay United per piece	7 14 0
Black Check 5lb:—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring 43b1	—
E. D. Rachael 289	7 4 0
Grabrun No. 5124 —	
Pearl	13 8 0
Hindustan	13 8 0

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Nov.	h. m	ft. in	Nov.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	20	9 8	25 10	20	3 12	20 0
		22 3	26 9		15 25	17 0
W.	21	9 45	25 1	21	3 52	19 3
		22 36	27 4		15 55	18 1
Th.	22	10 19	26 3	22	4 28	19 8
		23 9	27 11		16 25	16 2
F.	23	10 50	26 5	23	5 1	19 6
		32 42	28 4		16 55	16 4
Sat	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.	25	0 14	28 6	25	6 10	19 1
		11 54	26 5		17 56	16 1
M	26	0 46	28 7	26	6 48	19 3
		12 29	26 3		18 27	16 3

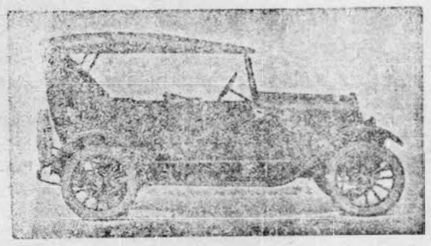
S. ROSE & Co., Limited FORT BOMBAY

PIANOS For SALE OR HIRE

Full particulars on application.

"RUGBY" A REAL CAR

An 'important and Brilliant' accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co. Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 1718

CHEMICALS.

November 20.

The quotations are:—
Chloride of Zinc Rs. 27 (market strong).
Chloride of Magnesium Rs. 3-4-0 (active).
Epsom Salt Rs. 3-8-0 (upward movement).
Aniline Salt Rs. 0-10.6 (improved demand).
Glauber Salt Rs. 4-8-0 (Scarce).
Hydrosulphide Soda Rs. 1-6.0 (quiet).
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 1-5-0.
Soda Bichromate Rs. 37-0-0.
Sod aCaustic Rs. 23-0.0.
Soda Hyposulphide Rs. 13-8-0.
Oxalic Acid Rs. 40-0-0.
Acetic Acid Rs. 0-9-6.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 17.0-0.
Farina Dutch Rs. 17-0-0 (strong).
Sago flour pink Rs. 15-8-0 (rapid rise).
Potash Bichromate Rs. 48-0.0.
Chrome Alum Rs. 24-8-0.
Market is animated alround.

MILL STORES.

November 20.

The quotations are:—
Healds Rs. 1-13-6.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-8.
Roller Cloth Rs. 8-8-0.
Sizing Flannel Rs. 4-4-0.
Warper Bobbins Rs. 75-0.0. (English)
Rovings Rs. 22-0-0.
Slubbings Rs. 23-0-0.
Conical pirn Rs. 8.0-0 (varnished).
Conical pirn Rs. 7-8-0 (Enamel).
Emery fillet Rs. 0-3-3.
Bandings Rim etc. Rs. 1-3-6 (Higher prices).
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2-2-6.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd. for the Fortnight ended 15th November, 1923:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs 3,36,00,000	
" Paid up	168,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Fixed Deposits Current Accounts, Savings Accounts	16,38,17,000
Sundries including Bronch Adjustment	2,94,35,000
Total	21,99,52,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,81,68,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	5,22,89,000
Investments in Landed Properties	38,00,000
Bills Discounted	186,62,000
Bank Premises	45,24,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustment	2,14,16,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.,	7,10,93,000
Total	21,99,52,000

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 19th November, 1923

Means of observations taken at 8. a. m. 10. a. m. 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.873 inches
Temperature of Air	75.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.1 "
Dew Point	65 2 "
Relative Humidity of Air	72 % "
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky clear equal to 10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1 "
Minimum do do	70 0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,ESE.E,WNW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 117
Fall of Rain	— "
Fall during month	— "
Fall during year	— "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m.	— "

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Common jury.)

The fifth Criminal Sessions commenced its sittings to-day.

The Calender of Prisoners contained 26 cases for trial. There were several cases of theit murder, cheating, one case of dacoity, two cases of housebreaking. The case of Charles Glen Collin on three different charges for cheating will be heard in this Sessions. The first case taken up was that of Davidas Narpatray who has been charged with attempt to cheat the G. I. P. Railway by making a false claim for Rs. 56,000 and odd for damaged to his goods by fire while in transit from Bombay to Lucknow.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CHEAT RY. CO.

King Emperor.

v/s

Davidas Narpatray.

The accused in this case was charged with attempt to cheat the G. I. P. Railway by putting in a false claim for Rs. 56,000 being the loss which he falsely alleged he had suffered because of his goods having been burnt by fire while in possession of Company when in transit from Bombay to Lucknow.

Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Rangnekar appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Binning and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the accused.

Mr. Velinkar in opening the case for the Crown said that the accused Davidas had a firm at Lucknow named Lala Devidas and Son, and he had an office in Bombay just near Crawford Market. They were Government and Railway Contractors. In August the accused rented a go-down at Lamington Road where he stored goods. These goods were given as security to the Allabahad Bank in Bombay against an overdraft. These goods were insured and the policies were in the Bank's name. In July the accused rented another godown at Clark Road for which he paid a rent of Rs. 200 per month. The goods were transferred from the first godown to this and other goods was also put in there It was alleged by the prosecution that these were all second-hand goods bearing the broad Arrow of Government consisted of provisions and toilet requisities Bedford cord, serge, khaki and white canvass enamelled buckets and canvas canteen covers. In July 1922 there were in all 4 policies Insurance in London and Lancashire Insurance Co, with regard to goods in Clark Road godown. This godown had two compartments one outer and the other in inner compartment. On the 3rd of May 1922 a letter was written by Allahabad Bank to the accused stating that certain goods in the Clark Road godown would be sold by public auction on the 12th of May. Before that day arrived on the 7th of May there was a fire at this godown at about 11 or 12 o'clock noon, which lasted for 2 hours. After it was extinguished it was found that the goods in the outer compartment consisting of provisions etc. had suffered less damage than the goods in the inner compartment which had been severely damaged.

On the 8th or 9th of May Mr. George Welsh, foreman of Bombay Salvage Corps visited this godown and noticed that there was a very large percentage of salvage. This salvage remained in charge of Salvage Corps till 20th June and watch was kept over it night and day. In the meantime on the 9th of May the London and Lancashire Co., against whom the Allahabad Bank had made a claim of Rs. 196,000 appointed a Surveyor Messrs. Grant & Co to survey the goods. Ultimately the claim was compromised for Rs. 148,000 and as part of settlement between all parties the salvage was handed over to the accused on the 20th June. After taking possession of the salvage the accused had it sorted separating the slightly damaged goods from the more seriously damaged goods. After sorting them, he had the goods which were not completely ruined by fire made up into 118 bags and bales and bundles and had them carted away in 'Khataras' to Wadi Bunder goods Station of the G. I. P. Railway for the purpose of forwarding them to Lucknow to themselves as Consignees. Now the 4th of July 1922 the day on which these goods were carted was an exceedingly wet day and the goods being conveyed in open Khataras they got quite wet in the transit from Byculla to Wadi Bunder.

The learned Counsel then mentioned the various departments in the Railway office through which the goods passed. In the Consignment note these goods were described as "gunny pieces" and was consigned to 'self' at Lucknow and the condition of the packages was described as "bagging old and torn and partly wet by rain.' All the goods were loaded in one waggon which was immediately available. The waggon was properly sealed and labeled and left Wadi Bunder on 7th of July The goods being falsely described as 'gunny' was cfharged at the rate of Rs. 1-11-9 per maund instead of Rs. 2-5-1 per maund which they would have been charged had they been properly described as canvas, serge and canvas covers etc. When the waggon with the goods arrived at Kasara, it was found that one of the seals on it was missing. This according to the Railway Company rules necessitated the opening of the waggon and checking the goods but as it was raining very hard this was not done. The wagon arrived at Bina on the 14th July. Here it was found that one of the labels on the wagon was missing. The wagons therefore had to be partly unloaded and goods checked and note made by the checker that the goods were damaged and rotten by water and partly burnt. "If the goods had not been burnt before being put in the wet bagging' said the learned counsel, 'where did the fire take place to burn the goods.' Conclusive evidence would be given to show that there were no marks of fire on the waggon. Heavy damages were claimed and if there had been a fire in the waggons it would certainly have some marks on it. "As a matter of fact the waggon was inspected by several persons, including the accused and his solicitor and no such marks were found at all."

Continuing counsel said that when the goods arrived at Lucknow the unloading clerk found that the goods were damaged by fire. On 24th July a wire was sent by the officials in Lucknow to the Traffic Manager in Bombay that "on unloading found all packets burned and damaged so much so that even the number of packages cannot be counted" Unloaded goods were put under lock and key. The accused's son, who was discharged by the Magistrate, went to take delivery refused to do on seeing the condition of the goods. On the 15th of August Davidas & Son wrote a letter to the Traffic Manager at Lucknow and at Bombay. mentioning the fact of the damaged goods and claiming Rs. 56 000 and odd as damages. It said "As the goods have been damaged while in transit the Railway Company should mage good the loss."

A list of the goods contained in the 118 packages consigned was given.

On the 21st of December Major Forrester Government cloth expert and with the Divisional Traffic Superintendent went to Lucknow to survey the goods and sent an intimation to the accused's firm to be present, but as no one turned up the goods were examined in their absence. In these goods 2 gunny bags were found which had a certain peculiarity about them. This peculiarity was that while the bagging—that is the outer cover—although they were wet had escaped the fire. These bags were then opened and it was discovered that inside there were canvas covers of mess tins and of these canvas covers several appeared to be charged with fire. These covers would be produced and would show that they were charred by fire before being put into gunny bags.

The matter was then put in the hands of the Police Inspector Kokja who commenced investigation on the 27th January 1913. On the same day he searched the accused's pchedy 'at Barbhai Mohola' and discovered an exceedingly important document, namely a list of goods stored in Clark Road godown This was a document "From Allahabad Bank to Davidas" dated the 20th of April and contained items many of which co-incided with those mentioned by the accused in his letter of claim to the Traffic Manager.

On the 7th of March the accused was arrested. He was put before a Magistrate and committed to stand his trial at the sessions.

The trial is proceeding.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MR. SHAMDASANI V, TRAMWAYS CO.

TRAMWAYS CO.'S BALANCE-SHEET FOUND INSUFFICIENT AND DEFECTIVE.

P. D Shamdasani ..... Applicant.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., and P. D. Mahaluxmiwalla Secretary .....Opponents.

(Before the Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah and Justice Crump.)

The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Crump on the Appelate side of tre High Court disposed of the revisional application filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against the order of R B. Chunilal Setalvad the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate who had dismissed Mr. Shamdasani's complaint charging The Bombay Electric Supply, and Tramways Co. Ltd., and its Secretary with default under Section 131 (read with Section 132 together with Form F and Section 106) and 133 of the Indian Companies Act.

Mr. Shamdasani argued the case in person. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown. The Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Cragie Blunt and Caroe appeared for the Opponent.

Their Lordships delivering Judgment observed as follows:—

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

This is an application for revising an order made by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate dismissing the complaint of the present Petitioner under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. The complaint related principally to an alleged default on the part of the Company, and the Secretary of the Company, in respect of the balance-sheet for the year 1922 under Section 131 read with Section 132 of the Indian Companies Act, and also to the point that the said balance-sheet was not signed by the Manager of the Company as required by Section 133. After hearing the parties, the learned Magistrate dismissed the complaint on the ground that the provisions of Section 133 were not contravened in any way, and that so far as the complaint related to Section 131, Section 132 was not part of Section 131, and that the penal clause in Section 131 did not apply to a balance-sheet furnished to the share-holders under that Section, simply because it was not in accordance with the requirements of Sections 132 and 106 of the Act. The Petitioner has appeared in person and has put his case on both these points clearly before the Court. We have heard the learned Government Pleader on behalf of the Crown, and the learned Advocate-General on behalf of the Opponents who were charged in the trial Court with a breach of the provisions of these two Sections

As regards the point relating to Section 133, it may be dealt with very briefly. The complaint on that point is that the balance-sheet in question is signed only by two Directors, and not by the Secretary and Manager of the Company. According to Section 133, sub-section (1), Clause (ii), it is sufficient if it is signed by two Directors, and the provision which requires the signature of the Manager of the Company would apply only if there were less than two Directors. It is an admitted fact that in the present case there are two or more Directors, and therefore, there was no obligation under Section 133 on the Manager to sign the balance-sheet. That point, therefore, must be disallowed.

The other point which relates to the interpretation of Section 131, is really the important point in this application. On that point we have heard the parties fully. The position of the applicant, who is a share-holder of the Company, is that it was obligatory upon the Company to cause its accounts to be balanced and a balance-sheet to be prepared once at least in every year and at intervals of not more than fifteen months. The balance-sheet referred to in Section 131 is according to his contention the balance-sheet as required by the provisions of the Companies Act i.e., as provided by Section 132, read with Form F in the Third Schedule of the Act or as near thereto as circumstances would permit, and Section 106 of the Act.

The learned Government Pleader also contends on behalf of the Crown that the balance-sheet referred to in Section 131 must be the balance-sheet as required by Section 132 and 106 of the Act. He, however, contends that under the circumstances of this particular case, having regard to the fact that as regards certain items detailed before us, the necessary information has been furnished to the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies as required by rim under the Act, there is no need to direct a further inquiry. According to the contention, however, the balance-sheet in question did not strictly comply with the requirements of the provisions of the Indian Companies Act as presented to the share holders.

OPPONENTS' CONTENTION

The contention on behalf of the Opponents is that the purpose of Section 131 is to ensure that the balance-sheet is prepared every year, that it is properly audited and certified by the Auditors of the Company as required by the provisions of Section 145 of the Indian Companies Act, and that a balance-sheet so certified is sent to the srare-holders. It is not essential for the purposes of Sectiin 131, according to the contention, that the balance-sheet should strictly conform to the requirements of the Indian Companies Act as regards a balance-sheet; it is also urged that in any event what is made penal under sub-section (4) is not the non-compliance with Sections 132 and 106, but the omission to prepare a balance-sheet duly certified and to send it to the share-holders.

We have heard the parties as to the particular balance-sheet in question which relates to the year 1922, and we have considered the various items with reference to which arguments have been addressed to us on both sides from different points of view. For the purposes of this application, I desire to make it quite clear that we are dealing with the particular balance-sheet of this Company for the year 1922. It is true that in certain particulars, which in the view which we take of this case it is not necessary for me to detail, this balance-sheet does not satisfy the requirements of Sections 132 and 106. Some of the items, for instance, under the "Capital Expenditure." "Debenture Expenses," and "Investments" do not contain the particulars required by Sections 106 and 132, read with Form F. In spite of these omission and defects, it seems to me that the balance-sheet when prepared was clearly a balance-sheet intended to comply with the requirements of the Law, and was certified by the Auditors as required by Section 145 of the Indian Companies Act to be drawn up in conformity with the law. Having regard to the nature of the defects and omissions, such as they are, and to the fact that they have been subsequently made good to the satisfaction of the Registrar, as stated by the learned Government Pleader, we do not think that there is any reason to direct any further inquiry with reference to this particular balance-sheet.

Under the circumstances we do not consider it necessary to express any opinion on the question whether the Company and its officers can be said to have made a default in complying with the requirements of Section 131 and to have rendered themselves liable to the penalty provided in Section 131, sub-section (4) in consequence of the balance-sheet being defective as indicated above. Assuming without deciding that there has been a default within the meaning of Section 131, we do not think that there is any dual need for further inquiry in this case. We, therefore, discharge the Rule.

JUSTICE CRUMP.

Per Crump J. :— I agree with the order proposed by the learned Chief Justice in this case. The information which was lodged before the Magistrate set out 3 charges against the Respondent. The first was based on Sections 131 and 132, the second based on Section 131 and with Section 106, and last on Section 133 of the Indian Companies Act.

As to the last matter, the interpretation sought to be put on Section 133 with reference to the signing of the balance-sheet is so clearly unsustainable that no discussion is required.

It will thus be seen that the Petitioner seeks to make the Respondent liable for breaches of Section 131 of the Act. Now that Section lays down in specific terms certain requirements which put shortly may be described as follows:—

1. It requires the preparation of a balance-sheet once at least in every year.

2. It requires that that balance-sheet shall be audited in the manner thereinafter provided.

3. It requires that a copy of that balance-sheet shall be sent to each share-holder seven days before the meeting

I state the requirements shortly omitting matters of detail which are unnecessary for the present purpose. The last clause of Section 131 says that if a Company makes default in complying with the requirements of this Section it shall be liable to be fined as specified therein.

So far as tre specific requirements of Section 131 are concerned, the only point suggested before us in argument was that the Auditors' report on the balance-sheet of 1922 was not a correct report. The report is in terms as required by that Section, and for the purposes of Section 131, it does not appear necessary to go any further.

But it was further argued that the balance-sheet contemplated by Section 131, must comply with the requirements of these Sections, then the omission to comply with those requirements made the Company punishable under the 4th Clause of Section 131.

A KNOTTY QUESTION.

Now that raises a somewhat difficult question which is not free from doubt, and I only indicate the nature of the doubt without attempting to reduce that doubt to a final decision. It is to be noted on the one hand that the legislature has failed to attach a penal clause either to Section 106 or to Section 132, whereas in many other Sections of the Act a penal clause has been deliberately provided. Particularly is that the case with Section 133, where the failure to sign the balance-sheet in a particular manner is made punishable with a fine. It might, therefore, be argued that the omission to append a penal clause to Section 132 is deliberate, or, if not deliberate, that it is a *casus omissus*.

It might be further argued that if these Sections are compared with Section 26 of the English Statute of 1908, from which they are derived, then it would appear that the Legislature by reproducing clause 3 of Section 26 of the English Act as a separate Section in the Indian Act deliberately intended to remove a breach of the requirements of that clause from the danger of the penalty which is provided in clause 5 of Section 26 of the English Act.

I indicate these points, because I do not wish it to be thought that they have not been urged before us and weighed by us so far as necessary for the purposes of the present case, and I also desire to indicate the considerations upon which this matter may have to be approached, should a proper case arise. But in the present matter we are sitting as a Court of original revision, and in the events that have happened, it is perfectly clear to my mind that no useful purpose would be served by directing a further inquiry into this matter, in view of the fact that all the requirements of Section 132 and Section 106 have been complied with on a requisition by the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies We are not bound to interfere in revision in a criminal matter. It is a question which is entirely within our discretion to be exercised in the circumstances of each case, and in the present case I agree that we should not interfere by directing a further inquiry.

MR. SHAMDASANI AND TATA BANK.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

P. D Shamdastni and anr. ..... Plaintiffs, vs.

The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd. and ors. ..... Defendants.

This was a suit which Mr. Shamdasani as a shareholder of the Tata Industrial Bank filed against that Bank and the Central Bank setting aside among other things, the amalgamation of the two Banks. The facts of the case were reported at some length in these columns in details, when the case had first come on for hearing.

The further hearing of this case was resumed on Monday, when Mr. Coltman, counsel for the plaintiffs made an application for amending the plaint by adding a paragraph setting out, some particulars about the position of the Tata Bank and the Central Bank for the period ending 30th June 1923 which they had only come to know after the suit was filed. That the said statement showed that the shareholders of the Tata Bank were giving away after providing for the discharge of various liabilities of the Bank Rs. 2 68 26 735 and were only getting back in return Rs. 1½ crores in the share of 5 lakhs of shares of the Central Bank with Rs. 25 credited as paid up on each share.

That the plaintiffs have now learnt from the petition made by two of the liquidators of the Tata Bank that the Central Bank had agreed, as one of the terms of the amalgamation, to accept the outstandings of the Tata Bank at their face value. That the industrial investments which are shown as amounting to Rs. 47,74,900 are stated to have been depreciated by Rs. 20,34,394. The only other Investment of the Bank viz. the landed property and the Bank premises are shown to have cost Rs. 56,96,429 and there is no report of the architect showing that there is any depreciation in the value of the said properties. Under the circumstances the shareholders of the Tata Bank have received no consideration for their assets valued at Rs. 1,20,96,361, and the assets representing the profit made by the Bank between 1st April 1923 and 30th June 1923.

That the plaintiffs therefore submitted that in view of this state of affairs, the directors of the Tata Bank by authorising the statements in the circular dated 5th July 1923 to their shareholders that the offer of the Central Bank was a fair offer and that the value offered by the Central Bank in exchange for the shares of the Central Bank in just and equitable, were to the knowledge of the directors of the Central Bank guilty of practising a fraudulent and gross deception on the members of the Tata Bank. That the whole transaction about the amalgamation was a deliberate fraud upon the members of the Tata Bank.

In support of his application Mr. Coltman referred to the published reports of the Bank. Mr. B. J. Desai on behalf of the Defendant Bank opposed this application

The hearing of this case is proceeding

Mr. Coltman with Mr. Jinnah and V. G. Dalvi appeared for the plaintiffs.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr B. J. Desai, V. F. Taraporewalla and the Advocate-General appeared for the defendants.

THE CHURCH CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Judgment in the case against R. W. Church was to gave been delivered toray but the solicitor for the accused informed the court that Church had died from enteric fever and heart failure and asked that the surety might be discharged. As the public Prosecuter had received no official intimation the matter was adjourned until the 26th instant.

TARIFF BOARD.

MR HOMI FURTHER EXAMINED

The examination of Mr. Homi by Mr. Mather, the technical adviser of the Tariff Board was continued at the adjourned sitting of the Board at the University Building this morning. The examination covered a wide range of technical details regarding the manufacture of Iron and Steel at Jamshedpur as compared with a similar works in the U. S. A. Mr. Homi had criticised, in the written statement submitted by him to the Board, various processes and practices which prevailed at Jamshedpur and contrasted them with the state of affairs prevailing in the U. S. A. works of which he claimed to have made a thorough study. His examination by Mr. Mather was with a view to investigate the grounds on which he had based his conclusions, nearly all of which were to the effect that the state of efficiency at Jamshedpur was at a very low level.

Questioned as to the breakdowns in 1920 complained of in his written statement, witness said that the breakdowns in blowing mills were greater than in any other country. The carelessness of the staff was greatly responsible for this. Further questioned he said he was aware that on the looming mill there was a European on the shift.

In reply to Mr. Mather, witness admitted that he was not an expert steam engineer, but possessed elementary knowledge of steam engineering.

Questioned by the President, Mr. Homi maintained that as Tata's entered into a contract with the Railway Board for coal they should have entered into a contract with the Railway Board for rails, provided the Board was willing, of course.

In reply to Mr. Mather on questions of extensions and town planning carried out at Jamshedpur, Mr. Homi said this was a burden to the company affecting their cost of production. He suggested another company should be formed to take this in hand.

Mr. Mather, asked whether if this extension and works of improvement and sanitation was a burden to Tata's was it right to throw this burden on others and would anyone accept it.

Mr. Homi:—"No one would accept it without a return."

Mr. Mather:—"If there is a return then it is not a burden. Do you think any finances taking it over from Tata's would decrease Tata's costs?"

Mr. Homi, then suggested as a solution the formation of a municipality, and this municipality would derive its return from taxes.

Mr. Mather:—"Taxes on Tata's"?

Mr. Homi:—"Taxes on Tata's and the people."

Mr. Mather then pointed out that this tax would have to be calculated by Tata's in their cost, and the tax on the population would increase the cost of living and consequently mean higher wages.

After the examination of Mr. Homi had lasted for over two hours which was not concluded the Board adjourned for lunch.

After lunch at 3 p.m. Mr. Homi was further examined by the President, Prof. Kale and Mr. Ginwala much of which related to technical details of the Iron and Steel Industry. The examination also covered points embodied in his written statement with regard to the management and organisation of the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur.

The examination of Mr. Homi being concluded, the Board rose for the day.

The Tariff Board will take the oral evidence of the representatives of Messrs Richardson and Cruddas at 11 a.m. to-day (Wednesday), at the University Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE WILLIAM HEUGHAN CO.

Although many drifted slowly into the Excelsior Theatre on Monday night, making a late start inevitable, everybody quickly settled down to enjoy to the full the capital concert provided by the William Heughan Co. and the three artistes had the pleasing satisfaction of keeping a large audience keyed up to a high pitch of interest and enthusiasm until nearly midnight.

It was a night of delightful melody, remarkable for its pleasing variety.

Mr. Heughan was in excellent form throughout. He presented a programme which ranged from the stirring martial airs of the Highlands to excerpts from Grand Opera and some simple homely folk songs. The singer was heard at his best perhaps in "The March of the Cameron Men" and "The Hundred Pipers," which are peculiarly suited to his deep resonant voice although contrasting in a remarkable degree to his light clear tone in tilting little Scottish melodies and country ballads.

"Scots Wha Hae" was responsible for a great outburst of applause. In addition Mr. Heughan sang with splendid effect and expression, the Prologue to "Pagliacci," Father O'Flynn and Schumanns "The Two Grenadiers" which strikingly illustrates the wide extent of his repertoire.

Mr. Cecil Alexander, with his violin, found instant favour with his Scottish airs and his masterly rendering of the well-known intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana." At the piano Miss Gladys Sayer was kept fully employed as accompanist but she found the opportunity to give two charming little solos which made one desire for more. To-night will be a "Grand Scottish Night" under the patronage of the Bombay St. Andrews' Society. This is an event which should appeal to all musiclovers in the city. It has already aroused a great deal of enthusiasm and a bumper house is confidently expected.

WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 20.

Depression surviving from recent storm is now near Sand-heads. It has caused nearly general rain in Orissa and on south Bengal coast.

The chief amounts are:—Barisal one inch and Balasore one and a half.

The western disturbance is feeble and it is passing through Kashmire.

Forecast.—A decrease in Orissa and an extension in south-east Bengal.

PROF. P. GEDDE'S THIRD LECTURRE.

Prof. Patrick Geddes' third lecture on "Contemporary Civilisation" will be given today (Wednesday at 4-30 p.m. and also on Friday at 4-30 p.m. at the Dept. of Sociology and Civics, Royal Institute of Science, East Wnig, Esplanade Road. The series to be given aims at giving an account, as comprehensively as may be of the world situation and its possibilities for the future. The introductory lectures deal with "the After-war situation," and briefly survey conditions in Europe and America, noting both progress and danger. The first dealt with the United States, last Friday's with Northern Europe. To-day's will survey Holland, small but highly progressive, Belgium as recovering from the War and as adjusting its internal tensions, French and Flemish for instance.

Other countries will then be considered in a concrete way. Thus a fairer estimate of the possibilities of the future may be reached,—whether of peace or war, progress or regress,—than is posible simply by listening to the hopes and fears of the moment. From this will follow in later lectures a wider estimate of the movements of civilisation. The lecture is open to the public.

COW-PROTECTION IN BOMBAY.

TOMORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League and the Cow-Protection Society, a public meeting of those sympathising with the cow-protection movement will be held in Bombay at 6 p.m to-morrow (Thursday), under the presidency of Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla, when resolutions supporting the decision of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to prohibit the slaughter of cows and buffaloes under eight years in the municipal slaughter-houses will be moved. The place of the meeting will be announced to-morrow.

MODERN EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE AT ALIGARH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 20.

In order to popularise the problem of modern education in India and to bring some of the latest educational ideas and schemes within the reach and knowledge of the teaching profession in this country, it has been decided to hold an Educational Exhibition in connection with the coming annual sessions of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference to be held at Aligrah from 26th to 31st December, 1923. Special endeavour is being made to invite and secure the attendance of as many officers employed in Government and other educational institutions as may be practicable. H. E. the Governor of U. P. has been pleased to undertake the performance of the opening ceremony of the Exhibition of 27th December. Various educational subjects to be exhibited will be arranged under separate heads and a series of lectures will be delivered by experts to explain and illustrate such subjects.

MADRAS MINISTRY.

"NO CONFIDENCE" MOTION,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

Sir P. Theyagaroya Chetty in a letter to the press says in the forming of the Ministry, the Governor was pleased to consult him and the Raja of Panagal and they placed before His Excellency the wishes of the non-Brahmin public as they understood them and His Excellency, after very careful consideration, decided that the Hon. Raja of Panagal, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Patro and Dewan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanum Pillai should form the Ministry. Now that the Ministry has been formed, Sir, P. T. Chetty makes a personal appeal to all the non-Brahmins to sink their differences and work with united effort to further the true interests of their community.

"NO CONFIDENCE IN MINISTRY"

Mr. C. R. Reddy in an interview to the press says that the address to the Governor expressing no confidence in the Ministry which was announced, would be moved by him on the 26th on behalf of the progressive non-Brahmins, comes up for discussion on 27th.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 19.

This morning Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj opened the Swadeshi Exhibition. The Secretary of the Khadi movement said that Karnatak had taken to Khaddar and weaving being its indigenous industry, the Khadi movement had gained ground.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said that due [illegible] should be given to the tastes [illegible] people. He said Khaddar had [illegible] bread to the starving millions. [illegible] discussed with Mahatma Gandhi [illegible] blem of Mill-Industry and now [illegible] vinced of the efficacy of the K[illegible] ment. The exhibition was a [illegible] its interesting feature was [illegible] the fine saries of Ilkal pat[illegible] spun yarn.

WEEKLY HEALTH

During the week ending 17th November the total mortality in Bombay viz., 635 was 8 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 27.06. These figures compare favourably with those for the 46th week of 1922 when the mortality was 678 and death-rate 29.37 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1918-1922) when the average mortality was 812 and death-rate 39.72

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 200 as against 1 and 226 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Out of the total deaths, 155 were among infants under one year of age; 21 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 5 attacks (including 1 imported from Deogad) and 3 deaths.

Plague caused 1 attack and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 455 as against 496 in the 46th week of 1922 and 455 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1918-1922.)

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Post-Graduate Course programme for the first week is as under:—

TIME, 5 to 6p.m.

Wednesday.—Dr. A. S. Erulkar, M. D. (Lond.) Medicine.

TIME 6-15 to 7-15 p.m.

Thursday.—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M. D. (Lond.) F. R. C. S. (Eng.) Surgery.

Friday.—Dr. A. K. Contractor M. D. (Lond.) Medicine.

WESTERN INDIA VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of this Society, Swami Sharvananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, will deliver a public lecture in English on "Steps to God-realisation" to-day at 6-30 p.m. at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street. Mr. J. K. Mehta, M. L. C. will preside.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Swami Sharvananda on "Steps to God-realisation," Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, 6-30 p.m.

Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay. General Meeting at 6 p.m. to revise the list of Newspapers and Periodicals.

Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, meets at the Secretariat 3 p.m.

Inaugural Meeting Vigilance Association Bombay 6 p.m. Y.M.C.A Headquarters, Wodehouse Road.

THURSDAY, November 22.

Public meeting re. Cow protection, Sindo the presidency of Sir H .C. Adenwala, 6 p.m. (Place to be announced tomorrow.)

Monthly Social of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

General Meeting of the Tariff Reform League 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

TRIDAY, November 23.

P and O Mail Steamer "Maloja," with English Mails of 8th instant expected at 9 a.m.

The Indian Bar Committee assembles.

Reception at Government House.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 21 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 49m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 22 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 49m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 23 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 50m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 24 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 51m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 27 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 52m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 25 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 51m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 26 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 52m. Sunset 6h. 0m

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12	0	*18	0
Gujarat Mail	11	0	**20	20
Delhi Express	6	30	20	55
Kathiawar Express	7	45	21	35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20	25†	7	5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13	0	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nanpur)	7	0	15	45
Madras Mail	6	30	22	45
Poona Mail	11	35	15	0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12	15	14	35
Poona Express	19	55	7	45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9	0	21	30
Madras Fast Pass	21	35	9	0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Owing to break down of the East Coast lines Traffic to and From Calcutta Madras is subject to serious delay.

BEHAR RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following further contribution towards the Behar Flood Relief Fund.

Mr. Bhogilal A. Jhaveri Rs. 15

WILSON COLLEGE PARSI ASSOCIATION.

The 26th Annual Jashan and Dinner gathering of the past and present Parsi Wilsonians will come off on (Saturday) 24th instant at the "Allibless Barug". Those who intend join[illegible] communicate with the Secreta[illegible]

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A meeting of the board of Lieutenants of the Volunteer Corps organised for the Cocanada Congress was held at Cocanada on the 11th, 12th, and 13th instant. A special batch of 106 Bombay Volunteers, under Mr. Mehisheri, offered their services at the Congress sessions. Mr. Iswarlal Kaji, Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Volunteer Corps specially went down to Cocanada from Bombay for the purpose and attended the deliberations of the Lieutenants.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

There will be no meetings on Thursday and Sunday next as Pandit Vishnu Digamber is going to Nasik on account of the 1st anniversary of Shree Rama-Nam-Adhar-Ashram. The programme at Nasik being as follows:—

Wednesday (21st) 6 p.m. Annual meeting, Thursday (22nd) 7 to 8 p.m. Gita Pravachan by Mr. Sadashiv Shastri Bhide. 9-30 p.m. Ramayan Pravachan by Pt. Vishnu Digamber. Friday (23rd) 6 p.m. Procession.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH EMPIRE GOODS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party there will be a public meeting on the "Boycott of British Empire Goods" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall when Mr. V. J. Patel will preside. All the workers and volunteers who had taken part on behalf of the Swaraj Party in the recent elections are specially invited to attend. Messrs. Nariman, Jamnadas Mehta, Jaysukhlal Mehta, Dr. Velker, Balubhai Desai and other prominent leaders will address the meeting.

BOMBAY SEVA SADAN.

The list of successful candidates at the certificate examinations of the Training College for Women, Poona 1923:—

III year.—Joshi Gangubai, Kale Yeshodabai.

II year.—Aharon Rebeccabai, Bidaye Kamalabai, Kher Sitabai, Nadkarni Janabai, Pitale Bablibai, Trimbavan Sundrabai, Benker Gajrabai.

I year.—Arolkar Tarabai, Bagul Janabai, Uche Sitabai, Joshi Radhabai, Joshi Sitabai, Paparekar Chandrabai, Puranik Yamunabai, Shahapurkar Shivabai, Sinkar Sitabai, Yende Janabai.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1923.
(621st Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

The result of the election to the two non-Mahomedan seats in the Legislative Assembly assigned to this City, which was declared yesterday, morally confirms the lessons of the majority of the elections that have taken place throughout the country. The first and foremost of these lessons is the demonstration of the loyalty of the bulk of the voters to the movement of their great leader—a loyalty which has led to their abstaining from voting at the elections in spite of the permission granted by the Congress. Out of nearly seventeen thousand voters in the constituency less than seven thousand have exercised their right to vote. Of the voters who participated in the election the overwhelming majority have cast their vote in favour of the Swaraj Party candidate, Mr. V. J. Patel, thus bringing into relief the essential soundness of the heart of the nation. The only deplorable feature of the result is the election of Mr. N. M. Dumasia, who has succeeded not because he deserves to be in the Assembly but only because he is a Parsi and a large majority of the Parsis still, unfortunately, seem to think that they must vote for a Parsi irrespective of the merits of other candidates. It was the pride of Dadabhai Naoroji and Pherozeshah Mehta that they were Indians first and Parsis next and it is sad to think that a community, which produced two of the greatest sons of the country, should have so far departed from the path of true patriotism which they trod as to bring on the city the humiliation of being "represented" by one who, however estimable his qualifications may be in other respects, certainly has no claim to the honour which has been thrust upon him by his misguided co-religionists.

Putting aside the Parsi votes cast in favour of Mr. Dumasia, the outstanding feature of the election is the rout of the Liberal candidates and the rout is the more remarkable considering the character of the constituency. Everywhere in the Presidency the pillars of Liberalism—the Gandhis, the Chitales, the Kales, the Ramanbhais—have been rejected most unceremoniously and there is none so poor as [illegible] to pity them. The insignificant number of votes they have been able to secure [illegible] a racing campaign of "educating their masters" speaks volumes for the latter's verdict on their three years' misrepresentation and betrayal of the country's interests. And Bombay has most emphatically endorsed the verdict. But the most striking proof of the country's condemnation of the so-called Liberals is the defeat of Dr. Paranjpye in the most intellectual constituency in the Presidency. This defeat and the number of votes captured by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Messrs. Jehangir B. Petit and Jamnadas Dwarkadas tell their own tale of the refusal of the country to place confidence in men, however able or distinguished, who have co-operated with the bureaucracy and are directly or indirectly responsible for the arrest and continued imprisonment of the nation's beloved leader. That is the one outstanding lesson of the elections that have taken place throughout the country. The people are with the Mahatma and steadfastedly loyal to his movement. The great bulk of them will have nothing to do with the elections and of these who are willing to exercise the franchise, the overwhelming majority will not trust the Liberals who opposed or derided the Mahatma and his movement and were either responsible for his arrest or raised not a finger to secure his release. This explains how wherever the Swaraj Party put up its candidates, the latter have swept the boards in spite of the fact that they were late in the field and entered on their electoral campaign with insufficient preparation. The large number of votes secured by Mr. V. J. Patel and the utter failure of the Liberal candidates to inspire confidence among the voters fully justify our criticism of the blunder committed by the Swaraj Party in not putting up two candidates for the two Bombay seats.

We trust the lesson of this and other elections will not be lost on the Liberals. They made their choice three years ago. That choice led them away from their fellow-countrymen. They have now to abide by the inevitable consequences of that choice. It is, however, never too late to mend and the Congress will ever be willing to welcome back to its fold those whose services have been lost to the cause of the nation during the last three years. As for Mr. V. J. Patel, the city could not have returned to the Assembly a foe more formidable to the Bureaucracy than he is. He is a master obstructionist and there is no doubt but that in the Chapter of Obstruction his contribution will be, in many ways, the most invaluable.

BACK TO NAGPUR.

Following Maulana Mahomed Ali, Sj. Rajagopalachariar too has sounded the cry "Back to Nagpur" in his presidential address to the second Karnatak Provincial Conference. The address is devoted almost wholly to a searching analaysis of the present political situation in this country. Sj. Rajagopalachariar is, on the whole, right in maintaining that the loss of strength which the nation has sustained and the corresponding gain in prestige which the bureaucracy has received, are due to the nation's deviation from the path chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi. In the absence of the leader, the nation has betrayed a weakness and pusillanimity unworthy of itself. The new circumstances have given rise to a bewildering multiplicity of counsels, including those of blank despair, and the nation for sometime past has remained like a ship at sea tossed by passing winds. The propaganda in favour of Council entry by a section of Congressmen has had the effect of raising the anchor to which the nation had been tied for its own safety by Mahatma Gandhi. The ship, thus free of its moorings, has begun once again to drift into the sea where a terrific gale is blowing. The new pilots have no clear idea of the direction in which they are leading her. In these circumstances, Sj. Rajagopalachariar asks, is it not the duty of all who seek the safety of the ship, to tow her back to the harbour and secure her once again to her old moorings? "Book to Nagpur", he appeals, "back to the Constructive Programme, in which alone lies the safety of the nation." Some may ask whether it is possible at this stage to induce the nation to go back to Nagpur. We hold that it is possible; nay, before many months are past the nation itself will realise the supreme need of "going back to Nagpur." The Swarajists only asked for a chance to demonstrate the efficacy of their panacea. That chance has been given to them, however reluctantly. It will not take many months for the nation to see whether the Swarajist remedy is capable of curing the malady or proves a failure. Whether they succeed or fail, the Chapter of Obstruction will end soon and they will have to return to the people whose disciplined effort alone will be the deciding factor in the last struggle with the bureaucracy. In the meanwhile, the nation itself cannot afford to sit with folded hands watching the working of the "experiment." In the coming months the inducements for straying further away from the Gandhian path will be greater than ever before and extreme vigilance will be required to resist the fatal temptation. If the nation could not help the past, let it at least take care of the immediate future. With the help of the various Committees that are sitting, the Congress in its session at Cocanada ought to be able to shake off the incubus of the past two years and take a definite step forward towards the goal it has set before it. But, whatever the Committees may achieve, as Sj. Rajagopalachariar says, the Congress and the nation cannot afford to turn their back on either Non-Co-operation or Non-violence. These two must remain the beacon-lights of the nation in its struggle for Swaraj.

DR. PRANJPYE'S DEFEAT.

Though the issue was never in doubt, as is clearly proved by the figures of the voting, Mr. Jayakar's triumph at the election for the Graduates' seat in the local Legislative Council, is among the most notable victories of the Swaraj Party in the country. It is notable not merely because of the fact that the contest was a most hard-fought one but because it involves the defeat of Dr. Pranjpye, a Liberal Minister who had lost himself in the bureaucratic fold. Mr. Jayakar's triumph is an emphatic condemnation of Dr. Pranjpye's career as an Education Minister by a constituency most competent to pronounce a judgment—a condemnation which is the more remarkable in view of the fact that Dr. Pranjpye's "achievements" have been advertised as among the best fruits of the working of the "Reforms". More. It is an unmistakable repudiation of the policy of cooperation with the present political system which the party to which Dr. Pranjpye belongs has adopted and which is responsible for the arrest and imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi and the denial of freedom to the country that the incarceration of the nation's leader symbolises. The election for the Graduates' seat was regarded as the test of the Liberals' influence in the country, because of the personality and "achievements" of Dr. Pranjpye. The defeat of even a man of Dr. Pranjpye's calibre and past shows more vividly than even the crushing defeat of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas that the most thoughtful minds in the country have no particle of trust even in the best of the Liberals so long as they continue to identify themselves with the policy of cooperation with a system of Government the continuance of which is an insult added to the injury done to the country. It is not Dr. Pranjpye who has been defeated. It is Cooperation that has been fully and finally repudiated by the most politically-minded constituency in the Presidency.

Notes of the Day.

French Debts.

M. Poincare will not find it so easy to repudiate the French war debt to the United States, as he has practically done with his country's debt to Great Britain. President Coolidge has just reminded him that the payment of the debt owing to his country has nothing to do with the recovery of reparations from Germany by France. M. Poincare is able to bluff the British Government because the latter does not yet want to wash its hands of the occupation of German territory. So long as Great Britain does not cease to cooperate with France in occupying German territory and does not repudiate the extortionate reparation demands, M. Poincare knows full well that he can successfully resist British attempts to secure repayment of the debt by France to Great Britain. But the United States has no axe of its own to grind and can demand repayment of the debt with a clean conscience. The attitude of the United States Government has been consistent throughout. The "Yorkshire Post" printed in mail week a hitherto unpublished letter which was written by President Wilson to Mr. Lloyd George three years ago, in reply to the latter's letter on the subject of the British debt to America. Mr. Lloyd George in his letter had contended that the British debt to America ought not to be funded without reference to all the other inter-Allied debts. President Wilson's reply was that he could not even consider Mr. Lloyd George's letter: the British debt to America was a thing by itself. Mr. Lloyd George made no attempt to reopen the question and we know how arrangements have been made to repay the debt honourably. M. Poincare, if he does not wish to forfeit the respect of the people of the United States for his own nation, would do well to acknowledge the obligation to the United States in a straightforward manner.

The New Madras Ministry.

The notice of motion of "no confidence" in the new Non-Brahmin Ministry of Madras, which Mr. C. R. Reddi, himself a prominent Non-Brahmin, has given, reveals the plight of the "Justice" Party after the recent elections. The Party has lost considerably in strength as well as prestige and it is extremely doubtful whether the Ministers whom it has recommended to Lord Willingdon for selection and who have been nominated will be able to retain their office for long. Already the Party has been obliged to sacrifice one old Minister to make room for a Tamilian candidate for the post. In a Council of 127 members, of whom 98 are elected, the Party's adherents number only 47, that is to say, less than half the total number of elected members and only thirty-one have so far agreed to sit on the Ministerial side. It is plain, therefore, that without the support of officials and the nominated members, the existence of the Ministry cannot be prolonged even for a day. Is that a situation which any self-respecting party can contemplate with complacency? But, we know that the "Justice" Party has thrived mostly on official patronage. Since the new Ministry will be dependent for its very existence on official support, it cannot but yield to official pressure at every point, if it does not intend to commit *harakiri*. Servility to the bureaucracy is the price which the Ministry will have to pay if it wishes to live. But is such an existence worth the price demanded, and will a Ministry, paying such a price, command any respect from the public and even among its own followers for any length of time? It would be better for the "Justice" Party to give up its shibboleths and strive for real democracy in the country. Then alone will it command any respect and following in the province.

Mr. Baldwin and India.

The following special cable has been received by the "Statesman" from its London correspondent:

"In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin commented upon the fact that since the war America, Italy and Spain had increased their tariffs by 75, 100 and 125 per cent. respectively, and were all enjoying unprecedented prosperity. Referring to India the Premier said: 'Over and above that and fraught to my mind with immense peril to the future is India, which as a fruit of the war has been given economic liberty and which has followed the example of all the Dominions and the rest of the world except ourselves and introduced protective system'."

These remarks of the Premier immediately preceded those which have been already cabled by Reuter, but which would bear repetition here:

"India like the Dominions and the rest of the world except Britain had adopted protection. It might have been possible ten years ago had they had power to have initiated preference with India, which would have helped for a generation. To-day, owing to political circumstances, it might be an impossibility, but if we had no power to bargain for preference we certainly should have no chance of getting it."

One or two reflections suggest themselves to Indians in connection with this speech. Putting aside the fact that India has neither been given economic liberty nor has adopted Protection, the Premier nowhere suggests that Protection would do harm to India. On the other hand, his speech distinctly suggests that Protection is bound to be of very great advantage to India, as it has been to America, Italy and Spain and to all the Dominions of the Empire. The view sedulously fostered in European mercantile circles in this country that Protection would do serious harm to India, finds no support from Mr. Baldwin. He, on the other hand, wants his own country to imitate India and the Dominions in protecting indigenous industries. Only, he fears that if India be permitted to protect her industries as well as she likes, some British industries, which compete with Indian industries, will suffer serious injury. In this, he expresses a sentiment which is shared by most British manufacturers interested in developing the Indian market for their goods.

The Condition Precedent.

The same sentiment is also at the bottom of the opposition of European Chambers of Commerce in this country to Protection in India, for the merchants composing these Chambers are mostly agents of the British manufacturers and are dependent on the prosperity of the British industries and would therefore like all competition from Indian industries to be eliminated. These merchants are vitally interested in pushing British goods into the Indian market as far as possible and in handicapping competition from Indian industries as much as possible and it is no wonder that they decry Protection in India, though, if asked to speak out their minds, they would wholeheartedly support Protection in Great Britain. Mr. Baldwin also fears the Indian competition, but, being less hypocritical than the Chambers of Commerce in India, he does not seek to gain his country's ends by decrying Protection in India, but wants to bargain with India for preference. No sensible Indian would object to Mr. Baldwin's proposal, but Mr. Baldwin and his fellow-Unionists must understand clearly that India will consent to enter into any bargain only on a footing of equality with Great Britain and that she will refuse to participate in any scheme of preference which is not distinctly beneficial to her. This means that before India can consent to enter into any "bargain" for economic purposes, she will demand that the political wrongs which she is suffering at the hands of Great Britain and the Dominions must be first redressed. Till these wrongs are righted, there can be no talk of Imperial Preference in India's case.

The Vigilance Association.

The recent passing of the Prevention of Prostitution Act in Bombay has increased rather than diminished the necessity of vigilance on the part of the public, and especially of social workers, to prevent the spread of the evil in the city. The police by themselves will be able to achieve little; it is only through the whole-hearted cooperation of the public that the new powers vested in the police by the Legislature can be made to yield satisfactory results. Though the evil has spread into many respectable localities and is felt as a terrible nuisance by the residents, the latter generally feel utterly helpless in the matter and tolerate the evil because they must. But with the aid of a Vigilance Association, such as is proposed to be formed to-day at the meeting to be held at the Y. M. C. A. Headquarters, some measures of relief may be possible for such residents. That there is need of such an organisations goes without saying.

The Municipal Address.

The draft address of welcome to the incoming Governor which passed on Monday through its final phase in the Municipal Corporation was couched in language which was open to criticism. Looking, however, to the personnel of the Committee which drafted it, one need not be surprised at the result. Though the Committee knew full well that the resolution to vote an address was passed after a heated discussion by a bare majority, it has dared to speak in the name of "the members of the Municipal Corporation," and "on behalf of the citizens of this great city" in the address. Mr. V. J. Patel and his colleagues of the Nationalists Party were obliged to say some very unpleasant things regarding this attempt of the Committee to throw dust in the eyes of the world. A member had the temerity to challenge Mr. Patel's statement that if a referendum were taken, 90 per cent. of the citizens would not vote the address. The challenge has already been answered most convincingly at the last elections of the Legislative Councils and Assembly not in this city alone but all over the province. Besides, in many parts of India wherever the Viceroys and Governors have paid a visit of late, the visits have been boycotted. This shows in what direction the wind blows and what feelings the people of this country cherish towards the heads of the bureaucracy.

The V. J. T. Institute.

The new buildings of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute which was officially opened on Wednesday at Matunga by Sir George Lloyd has had an interesting career during the last 35 years. A small beginning was made in 1888 in premises that had been formerly occupied by the Elphinstone College. The old gymnasium of the building was converted into a textile school and the cook rooms were made fit for use as the mechanical workshop. When the question was first discussed as to what course should be instituted, it was thought better to concentrate on two branches, viz.: mechanical and textile. The latter was partly financed by the Ripon Memorial Fund amounting to Rs. 1,54,000 and the former by Sir J. J.'s Memorial Fund of Rs. 46,000. The Government of Bombay announced their willingness to contribute an annual grant of Rs. 25,000, the Bombay Municipality Rs. 5,000 and the Bombay Millowners' Association Rs. 2,000, towards the cost of maintenance. In the course of the thirty-five years that have elapsed since then the scope and usefulness of this Institution considerably expanded and its activities in training young men were extended from time to time with the result that, instead of two, five departments are now imparting useful instruction in mechanical, electrical and textile work, applied chemistry, plumbing and sanitary engineering. The traffic on both road and railway, however, was a hindrance as through the din it was physically impossible to make one's voice heard during the lectures. Once, not many years ago, Lord Willingdon, the then Governor, visited the institution and hardly had he stood five minutes addressing the students when up came a shunting engine of the G. I. P. Railway along the siding and blew off steam under the room where he was speaking. The institution, in its new, serene environment is much better off and we hope its further progress will be assisted by the Government, Municipality and Indian millowners with material help and appreciation of Indian talents.

Provincial Volunteer Conference.

A correspondent writes:—

"It is very unfortunate that the Provincial Volunteer Conference that is to be held on the 25th instant, has not attracted as much attention as it deserves. The public and even the leaders do not still seem to have realized that the organisation of a strong Volunteer Corps on a sound National basis is the first condition of the success of our movement, for Swaraj. The Congress has at present no volunteer organisation ready under its control. It is to remedy this state of affairs that Dr. Hardikar is organising an All-India Volunteer Conference at Cocanada, of which the Provincial Conference is a preliminary. Will you allow me to make a little suggestion to the Provincial Conference and also to the All-India Conference? The chief object that they must, in the beginning, keep in view, should be the creation of a *trained* and *disciplined* volunteer organisation directly *controlled by the Congress*. For this purpose it would be expedient not to restrict the number of those who will join the organisation by artificial means. I am specially thinking of the Ahmedabad pledge which is at present compulsory for every recognised Congress volunteer. The pledge is an ideal one and extremely necessary for those who are to undertake Civil Disobedience. But it should not be compulsory for those who are just new recruits to the Congress Army and who are still to undergo a good deal of training. Since the professed object of the All-India Conference is to provide for the training of an organised and disciplined Volunteer Corps, it is certainly not wise to expect perfection from the very beginning from those who are to be subject to that training. In short the Conference should clearly bear in mind that its function is not to bring into existence a Civil Disobedience Corps, but only an organisation of trained and disciplined workers, some of whom (and in due course, it may be hoped, all) will be ready for Civil Disobedience. I request the volunteers who will attend the Conference to be very clear in their thoughts and to refuse to be misled by views which may appear to be orthodox and attractive, and which, if analysed, will be found to be extremely confused."

THE LIBERAL MANIFESTO.

"A BLIND, INDECISIVE, IMPOTENT GOVERNMENT".

FOREIGN POLICY DENOUNCED.

LABOUR LEADER ON ELECTION TOUR.

GREAT CONFIDENCE IN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Liberal manifesto, signed by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George on behalf of the Party, declares the Government elected a year ago on a programme of five years' tranquillity has suddenly decided to plunge the country into the turmoil of a general election on unproved and unproveable allegation that the Tariffs can cure unemployment. The manifesto condemns the precipitancy of the Government's action which is solely due to the signal and disastrous failure of their conduct of foreign policy in great matters essential to our livelihood. Government's blindness, undecision and impotence has been such that it has ceased to exercise the guiding influence on European affairs. The same applies to Eastern policy. The shameless treaty of Lausanne surrendered all securities for British commerce in Turkey. A similar fate threatens the valuable markets in the Far East.

LIBERAL POLICY.

Liberal policy is a prompt settlement of Reparations coupled with the consideration of inter-Allied debts and an earnest effort to co-operate with America and reopen full relations with Russia. The manifesto declares a capital levy would be disastrous, and demands improvement and development of Britain and the Empire such as in transport, afforestation, cheap power, development of Imperial resources, especially in the Crown Colonies, railway building in the Dominions and India, facilitation of Overseas settlement by cheapaning the means of inter-Imperial transport and the promotion of co-operation between employers and workers. It declares that agriculture requires stable prices, greater economic resources, security of tenure and improved transport and advocates credit facilities for the farmer and co-operative marketing with Government assistance. The party stands for retrenchment in public expenditure, local option in rating and land reform.—Reuter.

LABOUR LEADER CONFIDENT.

MR. MACDONALD ON ELECTION TOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Mr. Macdonald left London in a decorated motor car on an election tour in South England en route to Aberavon. He told the pressmen that he had never started a campaign with greater confidence and growing enthusiasm. "The kettle boiling up already has big head of steam".

"KEEP HOME FIRES BURNING".

MR. BALDWIN OPENS UNIONIST CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Mr. Baldwin, opening the Unionist campaign at Queen's Hall, declared Mr. Lloyd George's speech on Saturday was a reversion to the type with which Mr. George lost last election, because people had ceased to trust him. The only issue at present was unemployment. His prescription was to keep the home fires burning. The price of some articles might rise before a readjustment between Home and imported production came, but that was a mere bagatelle compared with what we had to face to-day. The Conservatives were a united party fighting to win with a large majority and to put an end to the possibility of any form of coalition.

FRENCH MANUFACTURER'S ADVANTAGE.

The Premier made most of his points on the texts provided by his opponents. He agreed with Mr. Lloyd George's statement that fairplay appealed to Britain, but he said we want fairplay for ourselves to put an end to the situation. The French manufacturer had an advantage, in the external market, of 17 francs upon every pound's worth of goods. The Premier cordially endorsed Mr. H. G. Wells' description of Free Trade as "one-wheeled, engineless, bodyless Liberal automobile." He recalled the Paris resolutions re the Safeguarding of Industries Act which the Liberals fostered in war-time as essential weapons, but now wished to withdraw notwithstanding their need was just as great to-day. "One would think from our opponents' wild talk that every country which touched the accursed thing called Tariff had been blasted into ruin." (Laughter.)

RED-HOT GOSPELLERS.

He referred to Free Traders as red-hot gospellers who found a union of tongues before they had found a union of hearts. He cited Mr. Churchill's statement that Home production was seven to nine times greater than the foreign market, yet we were making superhuman efforts to increase the export trade, while Home trade was being sapped by an unfair competition. He did not claim his proposals were a universal panacea, but the only ones before the country for fighting the nightmare of unemployment.—Reuter.

MR. BALDWIN ON FISCAL POLICY.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 20 21.

Speaking at Queen's Hall, London this afternoon on the fiscal issue, Mr. Baldwin asked why the whole burden of contracted trade should fall on British shoulders. He said "It has hit us far more severely than any country. France, Germany, Italy and Belgium have not felt it as we have suffered. Thanks to their past history and past policy they have a far better position, particularly a far better agricultural position, than we have. Notwithstanding all the chaos in Europe, France has been able largely to reconstruct her devastated areas, to repair her damaged coal mines, and to equip her factories with modern machinery. The same tale is true of Germany and Belgium. They are in a position of actual or potential competition with this country of the most deadly kind. They have further help afforded them by the depreciated currencies."

He added that Britain could not wait for settlement in Europe. While continuing to strive for settlement and peace, she must look to herself.—(B.O.W.)

UNIONIST CANDIDATES FOR GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Sir Allan Smith, Chairman of the Industrial group in the House of Commons who decided not to recontest South Croydon on account of his disapproval of Protection, has been adopted Unionist candidate for the Partick division of Glasgow. Four hundred and thirty-two Unionist candidates hitherto have come forward and considerable additions are expected.—Reuter.

GOVT'S MALADROIT WAYS.

"DAILY MAIL'S" CONDEMNATION.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

A remarkably sharp condemnation of the Government in the generally pro-Government "Daily Mail" principally on the ground of its foreign policy declares that Mr. Baldwin grows more and more maladroit every day. A vote for Mr. Baldwin's Government means a vote for quarrelling and breaking with France with whom Lord Curzon has poisoned our relatins. Referring to the tariff question it says that Mr. Baldwin is so weak that he does not go half far enough. The paper concludes that it may possibly be necessary for the electors to consider whether the foreign policy must not be placed in safer hands than Lord Curzon's and Lord Robert Cecil's.—Reuter.

PURCHASE OF COAL IN ENGLAND.

CONTRACT BY LONDON BANKS WITH GERMAN BANK.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

A contract has been signed in London by an influential group of banks in London for the purpose of granting the Deutsch Verkehr and Credit Bank credit for the purposes of coal in England on behalf of the German State railways which are unable to obtain coal from the Ruhr. The credit is nominally three millions sterling, but only 150 thousand sterling, or the price of about half a million tons coal will be available at present. The credit is granted subject to guarantees by Germany. It is emphasised the transaction is purely commercial, and is of no political significance. France was aware of the negotiations.—Reuter.

Numerous Medical Men and eminent Oculist have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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IMPERIAL CONFERENCES.

THEIR "IMMENSE VALUE."

KING'S REPLY TO ADDRESS OF LOYALTY.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Replying to the address of loyalty sent him at the conclusion of the Imperial Conference, King George dwells on the happy opportunity of renewing the personal touch with some of his Ministers in the Overseas' Dominions and making acquaintance of others. His Majesty concludeds:—"Nobody can follow, as closely as I have done, the work of the successive Conferences without realising the immense value of such meetings. First comes the spread of the mutual knowledge of conditions in all parts of the Empire. Then there is an increase of good feeling naturally springing from such knowledge. Lastly, there is a hearty desire to cooperate, strengthening the bonds uniting us, so that, however distracted the World may be, the British Commonwealth shall stand steadfast and undismayed."—Reuter.

WELCOME TO MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE FROM INDIA.

"As the Emperor of India I welcome the members of the Conference from that great country. I know its many peoples will rejoice that the problems brought on their behalf to the attention of the Conference were dealt with so fully and sympathetically."—Reuter.

EX-CROWN PRINCE.

GERMANY WILL NOT SURRENDER.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Berlin.—Dr. Stresemann's announcement of his intention to refuse the surrender of the Crown ex-Prince is regarded as considerably strengthening the Chancellor's position. Undoubtedly such a refusal meets with the approval of a vast majority of Germans.

Newspapers hitherto have not commented on the French threat of Sanctions except the Monarchist "Kranz Zeitung" and the Nationalist "Deutsche Zeitung." An article in the latter declares if M. Poincare dares to let robber hordes march further they will have to wade through a sea of blood.

An official advice conveyed to women clerks at the British Embassy and on the Military Commissions advises return to England in view of food difficulties and possible outbreaks and disorders during the winter, but the ladies at present are averse to departing.—Reuter.

AMBASSADOR'S CONFERENCE.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Paris.—A provisional agreement has been reached in the Ambassadors' Conference yesterday which, it is expected, will be ratified to-day after a reference to the respective Governments. It has been welcomed by the French press as a good augury of the continuance of the Entente. Papers declare France has made important concessions in order to avoid a rupture but the "Echo de Paris" commenting on the British concessions points out that the draft agreement leaves France free to complete her work in the occupied territory.—Reuter.

OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

FRANCE'S CONDITIONAL EVACUATION.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

A Quai D'Orsay communique explains M. Poincare's declaration that France will not evacuate occupied territories before the Versailles Treaty has been completely executed, referred to the occupied territories on the left bank of the Rhine and Bridgeheads and did not apply to the Ruhr on which no decision can be taken without a previous Franco-Belgian agreement.—Reuter.

NOTE OF PROTEST TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Paris.—The agreement of the Ambassadors' Conference hitherto unpublished, awaits ratification of the French Cabinet. It is understood it provides for the sending of a stiff note of protest to Germany without defining sanctions which will be discussed later if Germany does not give satisfaction.—Reuter.

ALLIED CONTROL IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Paris.—The Conference of Ambassadors have come to an agreement regarding the resumption of inter-Allied military control in Germany.

They are still deliberating with regard to the return of the Ex-Crown Prince Wilhelm.—Reuter.

ORDINANCE AGAINST LOCK-OUTS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Duesseldorf.—General Degouttee has issued an Ordinance forbidding wholesale lockouts planned for November 30th on penalty of 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of half million gold marks.—Reuter.

CONGRESS SPLIT

MR. KOUJALGI'S REGRET.

KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 19.

The sessions of the Second Karnatak Provincial Conference began at 4-30 p.m. Enthusiasm of the local workers has been stirred by the presence of Maulana Mohamad Ali and Bi Aman. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu also arrived to-day. Among those present are Mr. R. P. Karandikar, Messrs. Gangadharrow Deshpande, Vinayakrao Joshi of Dharwar, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Karnad Sadashiva Rao and others. After welcome songs in Hindi and Kanerese, the business commenced.

Mr. Koujalgi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, extended a warm welcome to the delegates to Bijapur and apologised for the imperfect arrangements as the Conference had been called at a short notice. He feelingly referred to the death of some of the leaders in Karnatak during the last year. He then congratulated the victims of repression in the Karnatak, notably Messrs. Majali and Divakar. He complimented Mr. Karnad Sadashiva Rao for organising the relief work with the aid of Congress volunteers at the time of floods and gratefully acknowledged the help of the countrymen in the distress.

Reviewing the present situation he referred to the Bardoli resolution which had far-reaching effects. He strongly deprecated the rebellious spirit of the Swarajya Party and deplored the division in the Congress camp which seriously affected the constructive programme. He derided the responsive co-operators. Touching upon the Hindu-Moslem question he emphasised mutual tolerance and mutual love as the only remedy and made many practical suggestions in this respect. He appealed to non-Brahmins to forgive and forget for the sins of commission and omission committed by his castemen in the past. He impressed that the enemy of their real advancement was the bureaucracy. He suggested the establishment of a network of self-supporting Khaddar schools which he hoped would be out-posts of Congress activity. He concluded with a hope that Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha would lead the Asiatic movement resulting in an Asiatic federation.

"ONLY WAY TO ATTAIN SWARAJYA."

MAHATMAJI'S PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 20.

Before the Conference began to-day, the audience was treated with ballads which were much appreciated. The Conference assembled at 12/30 p.m., an hour late owing to the protracted deliberations in the Subjects Committee on the resolution on the present situation

The resolution runs as follws:—"This Conference is of opinion that the programme of non-violent non-cooperation inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi is the only means of attaining Swarajya. This Conference is of opinion that the Congress should maintain the same attitude of dissociation from the legislatures established by the Government as heretofore [illegible] there should be no change of policy in that respect. This conference is strongly of opinion that the salvation of the country lies in the wholehearted attention to the constructive programme and recommends to the Congress to insist on strenuous and sustained effort on the part of the people for its speedy fulfilment."

A resolution was also adopted sympathising with the Akalis. The Conference still continues.

Mr. Pickthall, President-elect of the Khilafat Conference and Mrs Pickthall arrived here to-day. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, President Bhagini Mandal, has also arrived.

HEARTY RECEPTION TO MR. PICKTHALL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 20.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, President-elect of the Karnatak Khilafat Conference accompanied by Mrs. Pickthall arrived from Bombay this afternoon and was received at the station by prominent Congress and Khilafat leaders. After both Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall were garlanded on behalf of the Congress and Khilafat Committees, they were conducted to the waiting room where a brief reception was held. Khilafat and Congress volunteers presented a guard of honour and the station platform was crowded with spectators eager to have a glimpse of the distinguished visitors. The Provincial Political Conference adjourned for a short while to enable the people to go to the station and offer a fitting welcome to them. The route was lined with spectators and the late comers filled the Dak Bungalow compound and as the car conveying Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall drove up the crowd cheered them heartily. They are lodged at the Dak Bungalow. After some rest, Mr. Pickthall accompanied by Maulana Mahomed Ali paid a visit to the Provincial Conference and when he arrived at the Conference Hall the people accorded him a very enthusiastic ovation.

Among those who received Mr. Pickthall at the station were Maulana Mahomed Ali, Sjt. Kowjalgi, Dewan Saheb Janwekar, Maulana E. Abdullah Hayat and several Muslim divines.

Another distinguished visitor who arrived by the same train was Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale who presides over the Ladies' Conference. She was also given a hearty reception.

LIBERALS ROUTED.

MR. PATEL'S SPLENDID SUCCESS

MR. JAYAKAR RETURNED FROM UNIVERSITY.

MESSRS. KELKAR AND MEHTA ELECTED.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION RESULTS.

The Swaraj Party has scored further brilliant successes in respect of the Legislative Assembly Elections. All the candidates that the Party put up to contest the Assembly seats in various constituencies of the Presidency have been returned in each case with an overwhelming majority of votes. The returns to the Assembly announced yesterday are as follows:—

Bombay City (Non-Mahomedan Urban) Mr. V. J. PATEL.
Bombay City (Non-Mahomedan Urban) Mr. N. M. DUMASIA.
Bombay City Northern Division (Non-Mahomedan Rural) Mr. JAMNADAS MEHTA.
Bombay Central Division (Non-Mahomedan Rural) Mr. N. C. KELKAR.
Bombay Central Division (Non-Mahomedan Rural) Mr. LOHOKARE.
Bombay Southern Division (Non-Mahomedan Rural) Mr. D. V. BELVI.
Bombay City (Mahomedan Urban) Mr. M. A. JINNAH.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar's success from the University constituency for the local Council defeating Dr. R. P. Paranjpye is the crowning victory of the Swaraj Party in respect of the Bombay Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

BOMBAY CITY (NON-MAHOMEDAN URBAN.

MESSRS. PATEL AND DUMASIA ELECTED.

The counting of votes for the two seats in the Legislative Assembly allotted to the non-Mahomedan constituency of the city of Bombay was held yesterday at 11 a.m. in the Town Hall. The results, which were formally announced by the presiding officer at about 1-30 p.m., seemed to have been so confidently anticipated by the candidates themselves and their agents that they did not create any surprise. As was expected Mr. Patel tops the list with a big jump, Mr. Dumasia, the other successful candidate, following him far behind. It appears that all the three unsuccessful candidates have the additional misfortune of running the risk of losing even their deposit money.

	Number of votes.
Mr. V. J. Patel (Swarajist)	6,465
Mr. N. M. Dumasia	3,370
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad	1,494
Mr. Jehangir B. Petit	1,020
Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas	954

(The first two are elected.)

Out of about 16,736 total voters in the constituency, nearly 6,652 that is about 40 per cent. exercised their franchise.

BOMBAY NORTHERN DIVISION (NON-MAHOMEDAN RURAL.)

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA ELECTED

	Numbers of voters
Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta (Swarajist)	9,631
Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavaty	2,871
Mr. Jivanlal Desai	1,018

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has been declared elected.

BOMBAY CENTRAL DIVISION (NON-MAHOMEDAN RURAL.)

MESSRS. KELKAR AND LOHOKARE ELECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Nov. 20.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Swaraj Party candidate for the Assembly, is declared to be elected with 9,946 votes out of 16,000. Dr. Lohokare, member of the Swaraj Party, got the second seat. Mr. Kamat was defeated getting only 1,285 votes.

DECCAN SURDARS.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik is declared to be elected to the Assembly on behalf of the Deccan Sirdars.

BOMBAY SOUTHERN DIVISION (NON-MAHOMEDAN RURAL.)

MR. BELVI ELECTED.

Mr. D. V. Belvi (Swarajist)	5,625
Mr. Karviseppas	3,085

Mr. D. V. Belvi has been declared elected.

BOMBAY CITY (MAHOMEDAN URBAN.)

MR. JINNAH'S WALK OVER.

The results of the Mahomedan constituency also were announced yesterday. Mr. M. A. Jinnah was the only candidate in the field, Messrs. H. A. Lalji and S. K. Barodawalla having withdrawn from the contest at the last moment.

	Number of votes.
Mr. M. A. Jinnah	359
Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji	3
Mr. S. K. Barodawalla	2

(Mr. Jinnah elected.)

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

THE UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY.

MR. JAYAKAR ELECTED.

The eagerly looked for results of the triangular contest for the one seat [illegible] University constituency of the Bombay Council were announced yesterday [illegible] p.m. Mr. M. R. Jayakar has been returned for the constituency by a large majority. Following are the results:—

	Number of votes.
Mr. M. R. Jayakar	[illegible]
Dr. R. P. Paranjpye	1,186
Dr. G. V. Deshmukh	71

Out of about 4,600 voters, 2,828 cast their votes. In the scrutiny of the ballot [illegible] 10 votes were rejected. It will be seen that about 61 per cent. elected to go to the polls.

EAST KHANDESH ELECTIONS.

ERANDOL, Nov. 19.

The following are the results of the elections in East Khandesh for the Bombay Council:—

(THREE SEATS.)

1. Mr. L. S. Chowdhari (Non-Brahmin)	[illegible]
2. Mr. Dongarsing R. Patil (Non-Brahmin),	8,780
3. Mr. P. Joshi (Swarajist.) (Swarajist.)	5,636
Mr. H. V. Pataskar (Swarajist.)	5,829
Rao Saheb Rupchand (Independent)	4,026
Mr. M. C. Kelkar (Independent)	1,870
Mr. S. K. Pathak (Independent)	1,317

The first three are declared to have been duly elected. Rao Sahib Rupchand was a sitting member but he was unseated.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION PETITIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai has been elected by the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association as its representative to the Legislative Assembly.

U. P. EUROPEAN CONSTITUENCY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 20.

Col. Sir Henry [illegible]yan being the solitary [illegible] the Assembly from the United Provinces European constituency has been declared duly elected.

ELECTIONEERING CAMPAIGN IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TEZPUR, Nov. 20.

Sjts. [illegible] Sarmah and Bepin Chandra Sinha have been returned unopposed from Sibsagar and Goalpara constituencies respectively. Sjt. Sarbeswar Barua, Swarajist candidate and Sjt. Bepin Chandra Ghose though not a Swarajist but a supporter of the Party and would generally support the Swarajist programme, Sjt. Debiprasad Baroah the ex. M. L. A. [illegible] been returned unopposed. The constituency [illegible] Khan Bahadur [illegible] Acting Executive Councillor [illegible] ing his election [illegible] being [illegible] other candidates [illegible] M.A., B.L., a Vakil of [illegible] Court. The polling [illegible] been fixed on [illegible] T. R. Phookan [illegible] address a meeting [illegible] people to vote [illegible] Sjt. Robini H[illegible]

Owing to [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] again [illegible] case on [illegible]

PASSENGERS' DAY.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

PROTEST AGAINST RACIAL DISTINCTIONS.

SRADDH OF MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY.

Under the joint auspices of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, the Bombay Humanitarian League and the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to observe the "Passengers' Day" when speeches were delivered by several leaders and resolutions passed expressing deep horror and indignation at the Moplah Train Tragedy of 1921 in which 70 prisoners died of suffocation, and demanding equal treatment between Indian and European passengers. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas presiding. When Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. V. J. Patel arrived in the hall they were accorded tremendous ovation for their success in the Assembly and Council Elections respectively.

At the outset the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. G. Nensey read several telegrams and letters from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Chandika Prasad Babu from Ajmer, Mr. Asaf Ali from Delhi, and Bombay Presidency Association and the Rice Merchants Association, and others sympathising with the object of the meeting.

The Chairman then moved the following resolution:—

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay reiteratee its deep sense of horror and indignation at the most revolting and inhuman treatment meted out to the Mopla Prisoners on 20th November 1921 on he S. M. Railway, whereby a hundred souls were put in a single railway van without ventilation and without water and whereby there happened such a ghastly train tragedy as has never been heard of in any civilised country and in which 70 prisoners died of suffocation and intense pain and privation. This meeting condemns the callousness of those in charge of the prisoners and deplores that those responsible for the horrible crime have not been as yet duly dealt with. This meeting expresses its sympathy with the families of those who succumbed to such dreadful death.

A WHITEWASHING REPORT.

The Chairman in moving the resolution said he had moved in the Council of State to discontinue the use of railway trucks for carrying human load but so far it was not attended to their satisfaction in spite of the assurance of the railway management to give effect to the resolution. He regretted that the Enquiry Committee in regard to the Moplah train tragedy had issued a Whitewashing report which was not satisfactory at all. He hoped the protests which they were raising that day would be repeated year by year until they got satisfaction in regard to the treatment of Indian passengers. He symphised with the families of those who had lost their near and dear ones in the tragedy and asked the audience to pass the resolution standing as a mark of respect for those departed.

The resolution was carried unanimously the audience standing solemnly for a minute.

PASSENGERS' DEMANDS.

Mr. J. K. Mehta then moved:

That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay demand:—(a) That Local Advisory Committees be appointed at all important stations on the Railway lines in conformity with the recommendations of the Railway Committee. (b) That the exhorbitant fares for third class Passengers be reduced. (c) That Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association should be consulted in the framing of Time Tables for trains. (d) That the new Risk Note forms should be modified as per demand of the Ind an Merchants Chamber. (e) That the freight charges and classification of goods be so revised as to develope industries in India. (f) That waiting rooms and refreshment rooms, and facilities for early purchase of tickets and early weighment of luggage should be provided for Third Class Passengers at all Junction Stations. (g) That Alarm Chain, sufficient light at night, upper berths, cleaner latrines, and adequate water supply should be duly provided in all trains. (h) That the use of open wagons and cattle trucks for Passengers should be at once discontinued and special trains should be arranged on occasions of religious fares in which large numbers of Passengers take part, and that overcrowding should be prevented by running adequate number of trains at convenient times. (i) That the practice of entrusting the management of Railways to Private Companies should be discontinued. (j) That racial distinctions in the matter of reservation of compartments should be discontinued. (k) That racial distinctions in the scale of pay and privileges given to Railway employees should be discontinued.

Mr. Mehta in moving the resolution emphasised the necessity of appointing an Advisory Committee in the interests of Indian trade and commerce. The railway companies realised that an Advisory Committee was necessary but they purposely evaded this question as they knew it would not suit their (railways) interests. While in America the passengers were called patrons" by the railway companies, in they were not treated even as human He, therefore, hoped that railway would appreciate the fact that by passengers' support and hey would accord them fair

TMENT TO PASSENGERS.

yker in seconding, said by tion they were practically dead Moplahs and per- he *sraddh* ceremony. He nal experience how were treated by rows of Indians. by the brands of try to remove in for their urteousness which were accorded to European passengers. He described how railway guards were rude to Indians and how civil they were to European passengers and urged the audience to insist on obtaining for every Indian the same dignified, urbane and equal attitude which was accorded to Europeans.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in supporting the resolution said the time had come when there should be only two parties, one the Government and the other the people. When that time came the grievances of Indians would be automatically redressed. The present grievances of Indians were due to the Whiteman's supremacy and to set this aside they should have a continuous, persistent and organised agitation from all shades of political opinions. Coming to the Moplah train tragedy where 70 prisoners lost their lives he said instead of 70 Indians even if only half a dozen White men had died the whitemen would have raised a cry to heaven and demanded the recall of the Governor of Madras and even of the Viceroy. Here, seventy Indian died for want of God's free gift of pure air and water and nothing was done to those who were responsible for the tragedy. The only remedy for this was to attain Swaraj at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Jivraj Nensey further supporting asked the newly elected members of the Councils and the Assembly to travel by third class so that they might get proper idea of the grievances of the Indian passengers.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said every year 56 crores of people travelled on Indian railways of which 55 crores were by the third class. Out of the total annual revenue of 35 crores of rupees on the railways Rs. 29 crores were derived from the third class traffic. A first class passenger got 14 times more room than a third class passengers but paid only six times more for this convenience than a third class passengers. The only remedy was to take the railway management out of the hands of the companies and hand it over to the State. He suggested a systematic organization to redress their grievances.

Mr. V. J. Patel endorsed the opinion expressed by Mr. Joshi but added that the management should not be only in the hands of the State but the State should be made responsible to the public for good management. For this purpose the Swaraj Party's candidates were going to the Councils and Assembly.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. B.N. Motiwala then moved:—

TRAVEL BY THIRD CLASS.

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay appeals to the Indian Staff and Passengers to show to the III Class Passengers that civility and consideration which is due to every human being, rich or poor.

Mr. Motiwala said Mahatma Gandhi always travelled by the third class and therefore he got sufficient experience of their grievances. He (speaker) too travelled by the third class and when he travelled during the last Delhi Congress his heart ached at the pitiable sight of the third class passengers. He hoped the new elected members would travel by the third class only to study the third class passengers' grievances.

Mr. W.T. Halai in seconding said the railway staff were getting rude because they got plenty of intoxicating drinks at the refreshments rooms. He advised closing up of the bars.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The Chairman in closing the proceedings advised Indians to join the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association in large numbers and support the Association by money.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE PARACHINAR OUTRAGE.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Nov. 19.

Information now available shows clearly that, as it first appeared probable, the object of the Parachinar outrage was the Kidnaping of Mrs. Watts. The gang gained access to the house by breaking a pane of a bath room window, the only window of the house. Which was not covered with wire netting. One or two men then seized Mrs. Watts from the bed as she slept together with the bed clothes, enveloped in which she must have been prevented from making an effective struggle. Everything points to her having been carried as far as the dressing room without Captain Watts being awakened, when Mrs. Watt's dog attacked the Marauders and bit one of them. Thrown off his gaurd by this unexpected attack, the miscreant fired a shot at the dog. This awoke Captain Watts who leapt from his bed. He was fired at but the shot missed. Then ensued a terrific struggle in the dressing room ending in the flight of the gang. Experiments carefully conducted by the Political Agent, the Medical Officer, and a European Superintendent of Police specially deputed for the investigation have proved that all this including the firing of the two shots could easily have happened without awakening the officers who were sleeping in the same bungalow or the orderlies and servants sleeping in the compound. While final corroboration as to the indentity of the murderers entails some further delay, information from several independent sources and the elimination of alternatives makes the conclusion very probable that the outrage was committed by Ajab Shaosada and others of the Kohat murders assisted by several members of the Sangu Khel Shinwair tribe with whom they have been living for the past six months. The gang are reported to have been seen after their return to mountain, and their guilt appears rapidly to be becoming a matter of common knowledge in the tribal territory.

ORIENTAL RYS. EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Constantinople.—The employees of the Oriental Railways have struck, demanding 30 per cent. increase in wages. Strikers number 1,000, and all are Moslems and the remaining 500 workers are Christians who apparently dare not carry on. It is feared international express services will be interrupted.—Reuter.

INDIAN LABOUR PROBLEM.

MR. CHOWDHRY'S LECTURE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Mr. Chowdhry, in a lecture to the East India Association, dealing with the Indian working class problem, referred to the conditions of work of licensed coolies and porters in large stations like Howrah, Calcutta, and declared this was only one of many typical cases in India where recruiters, supervisors and agents of railways, docks, shipping offices and mills made huge profits at the expense of poor workers contrary to the International Labour Convention. The question of middlemen and supervisors getting the better of the ignorant and helpless labour was very serious in jute mills and cotton mills where many Indian Overseers and Sirdars opposed the trade union organisation which affected their pocket and power.

BOMBAY'S GREAT LEAD.

He hoped other industrial provinces would follow the great lead of Bombay and provide free primary education for workers' children. Working classes must develop their own organisation if they were to play any part in the Dominion system of Government foreshadowed in the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. All sorts of people were busy organising Labour, but their improvised Labour leaders were merely gallant defenders of propertied classes, under whose baneful leadership Labour in India would be used as pawns in political games. The Indian Labour had been fooled in the past and dragged into *hartals* and strikes which may have brought their promoters glory, but which had had no tangible gain to Labour.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES

TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA NEXT YEAR.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Colonial Office announces that an opportunity has been taken of General Smuts' presence in England to arrange that the Prince of Wales shall visit South Africa next year. Details have not yet been settled.—Reuter.

KING OF SPAIN IN ROME.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Rome.—The King and Queen of Spain have arrived by a special train in the city which was gaily decorated. The King and Queen of Italy, Prince Piedmont, Sgr. Mussolini and all Ministers welcomed them at the station. The meeting between Sgr. Mussolini and General Primo De Rivena, head of the Spanish Directory, was most cordial. Great crowds assembled and accorded the visitors a magnificent ovation.—Reuter.

RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY POPE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Rome.—The Pope received the King and Queen of Spain and General de Rivera.—Reuter.

ITALO-SPANISH ENTENTE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The possibility of Italo-Spanish entente resulting in the visit of the Spanish King and Queen to Rome has been much discussed in the British press as likely to have an important bearing on the British Overseas communications. The Italian and the Spanish community have interest in North Africa. The Mediterranean has been the theme of articles in the Italian and Spanish Press which has been emphasising a dominant position which a naval understanding will give to both the countries in the Mediterranean across the French line of communications with North Africa.—Reuter.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Post Office announces that the weekly motor mail service established between Haifa and Baghdad connecting the Indian mail leaving London on Thursdays via Marseilles and Port Said is now available for conveyance of all classes of postal packets except parcels for Iraq. The Persian Gulf mails leaving London on Thursday night will reach Port Said on Wednesday, Haifa on Thursday, Baghdad on Saturday night. The time of transit is about nine days compared with 24 by ordinary route via Bombay. This is additional to the fortnightly air mail service. The special fee is three pence per ounce in addition to the ordinary postage which must be prepaid. The first mail will be despatched from London on November 22nd.—Reuter.

ELECTIONS IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Council elections in Calcutta constituencies concluded today when a contest which aroused lively interest took place in the Burzbazar section. Polling was very lively as the contest was between Mr. S. R. Das, Advocate General, leader of the Constitutional Party and Mr. Satcouripati Roy, one of the leaders of the Swaraj Party. A little over forty per cent of the votes were recorded, the total number being 4118. Votes were also recorded for a seat on the Legislative Assembly for this constituency and about thirteen and a half per cent of votes were recorded.

Mr. C. R. Das in an appeal to the electors of Bengal to vote for the Swarajist candidates says that he comes to the conclusion that their programme is the only one by which Swaraj can be secured. He claims that Swarajya candidates have triumphed in every other Province and considers that in Bengal the defeat of Mr. S. R. Das in practically certain and that of Sir Surendranath Banerji almost sure.

POONA'S ADDRESS TO MAHOMED ALI.

PLEA FOR ESTOPPEL.

INTERIM INJUNCTION GRANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 20.

The Poona Municipality had already voted an address to Maulana Mahomed Ali and sanctioned an expenditure for that purpose. In view of Maulana Mahomed Ali's arrival in Poona on Thursday, the 22nd, the Government Pleader yesterday made an application in the District Court asking for an injunction against the Municipality stopping expenditure from municipal funds for the address. An interim injunction was granted and an order to that effect was served on Mr. N. C. Kelkar, President of the Municipality. The case would be heard later on.

ALI BROTHERS AT THANA.

PUBLIC RECEPTION ON 23RD.

The programme for the public reception of Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali and their mother Bi-Amma at Thana is fixed as follows for the 23rd instant:—

(1) The arrival of the guests in the evening of Friday (the 23rd) at the railway station.

(2) Unveiling of the photo of the late Deshbhakta Vasantrao Pathare at his house at the hand of the Ali Brothers after expression of their condolence to Mr. Pathare's mother.

(3) Procession to the place of the meeting.

(4) The presentation of the address to the Ali Brothers at a public meeting to be held in the Vegetable Market compound, under the presidency of Sjt. D. B. Chintam V. Vaidya of Kalyan. The address by the Thana City Municipality.

Persons desirous of according special welcome to the distinguished guests during the procession to intimate to the President of the S. T. Congress Committee before the evening of Thursday, for special arrangements for such reception.

All Volunteer Corps, Bhajani squads and Mela leaders to arrive half and hour before the start of the procession.

ALI BROTHERS IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 19.

Maulana Mohamad Ali and Bi-Amma reach Poona on Thursday the 22nd instant from Bijapur. Maulana Shaukat Ali joins the Party at Poona, health permitting.

AKALI STRUGGLE.

S. G. P. C, PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 20.

Sardar Rawelsingh who, immediately after the arrest of the Akali leaders on October 14th, was nominated President of the S. G. P. C. and who was being searched for by the police has now been arrested. It is understood that Sardar Rawelsingh has been arrested under section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

HINDU-MOSLEM. RELATIONS IN NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 19.

Rumours were afloat about Mahomedans creating trouble on the great annual Kartiki Yekadashi festival The Governor consequently interviewed the Moslem leaders, including Nawab Niyazuddin Khan and the Hindu leaders, Raja Laxamanrao Bhonsale, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, Sirdar Gujar and Doctor Moonje, twice separately and after discussing the situation the Governor issued orders fixing five periods of Moslems prayers from early morning to 9 p.m. and allowed the Hindu religious procession with devotional music to pass the Mosques along the public thoroughfare, avoiding those periods of Mahomedans' prayers.

To-day being the yearly Yekadashi festival, many religious processions passed through the streets The Hindu processions were orderly and kept to their time. The different mosques of the town were found crowded with Mahomedans who, entrenching themselves within mosques with closed doors, showered stones, brickbats and shoes on the Hindu religious processions. Some 15 police constables and a few Hindus were injured. Hindu leaders conducted the procession. The City Magistrate and the police behaved very coolly and with tact. Feeling on both sides is running very high.

CABINET APPROVES POINCARE'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Paris.—The Cabinet has unanimously approved M. Poincare's attitude during the negotiations at the Conference of Ambassadors. The final decision now depends on the views of Allied Governments on the agreement in the principle reached by the Conference.—Reuter.

REICHBANK PRESIDENT DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 20

Berlin.—Herr Havenstein, President of the Reichsbank is dead.—Reuter.

EAST COAST CYCLONE.

COMMUNICATIONS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Considerable damage has been done to the East coast section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway by a cyclonic storm which passed inland near Vizagapatam on Saturday and telegraphic communication has been interrupted and train service suspended. The length of line involved so far as is known at present is about eighty miles on the section of line between Behrampore 374 miles from Calcutta, and Waltair 547 miles from Calcutta. Owing to the breakdown of telegraphic communication, it is not yet definitely known to what extent the line has been damaged but it is anticipated that in many cases the damage will be serious. It will be possible to repair it in a short time, as soon as the floods subside sufficiently to start work.

A press communique issued by the Bengal Nagpur Railway, gives particulars of the breaches which have occurred. They include one between Behrampore and Golanthra about 375 miles from Calcutta, where the embankment has slipped to the extent of sixty yards. Between Golanthra and Isohapuram, ballast from under the rails to a depth of three feet has been washed away for two hundred yards, rendering the line unsafe for the passage of trains. Between Palasa and Pundi, the line was reported submerged yesterday morning to the extent of about three miles between miles 423 and 426 in four different places. The damage cannot be estimated owing to the height of water above the embankment. Between Bundi and Naupada the line is reported to be damaged and rendered unsafe for passage of trains to the extent of about four miles between miles 431 and 435. Between naupada and koltabommali water is flowing over bank between miles 441 and 446. The extent of damage is so far unknown. Between Kottabomali and Tilaru at miles 445 and 446 the line has been completely breached to the extent of 300 and 60 yards respectively. Between Vizianagaram and Waltair, damage, if any, is not at present known owing to the complete interruption of the telegraphic communication. Traffic on the Parlakimedi Light Railway which takes off at Naupada has been stopped. owing to the breaches and at Kottambommali station the loopline has been badly scored out, rendering crossing of trains impossible.

In addition to the district officers who are at the scenes of affected area. administrative officers from Calcutta have proceeded to the spot. Owing to the breaches, through running of trains or transhipment of passengers is not possible but every effort is being made to restore through communication as quickly as possible. The Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway also announce that owing to the cyclone, breaches occured on Saturday between Devvada and Waltair through running is interrupted. Trains from Madras will terminate at Anakapalli and return from Anakapalli to Madras. Transhipment of passengers will probably be effected on Wednesday and through running will be resumed as 25th if weather improves.

DEFERRED REBATE SYSTEM.

PRESS NOTE.

A Press note states:—

The attention of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was drawn to a paragraph regarding the Deferred Rebate system in the "Manchester Guardian" Commercial of the 20th September, 1923 (page 325) in which it was stated that the Government of India had notified the authorities in London that India's representatives at the Imperial Economic Conference had been instructed to support the views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the Conference system must be accepted as a "necessary concommitant of modern Commerce." The Committee of the Chamber, however, have been authoritatively informed that this statement is incorrect.

Offers an Elephant.

His Excellency Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan left Bharatpur on the morning of the 19th on the conclusion of a short private visit to the Maharaja After spending a couple of days at Agra they return to Lahore on Wednesday morning.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief arrived at Lucknow on the morning of the 19th and is staying with Col Howard, Commanding 16th 5th Lancers. In the afternoon His Excellency played polo for the Snowden team which beat the Rifle Brigade by 7 goals to 4.

(Continued from column 6.)

Tata and Sir Purchotamdas Thakurdas be nominated for the All-India Olympic Committee.

It was proposed that H. E. the Rt. Hon. Col. Leslie Wilson the Governor designate, be asked to present the certificates to the successful competitors on December 15th.

It was urged that an effort be made to get a 26 miles Mosathon Race and Wrestling included for Bombay to take the place of the Hurdles and Long or High Jump. The Secretary to ascertain from Dr. Norhrey whether this can b arranged.

Entry forms have been sent to all known clubs. Further copies will be sent on request. Entries close on December 8th and should be sent to H. W. Bryant, Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

M. C. A. SPORTING CLUB.

The Mangalorean Catholic Association Sporting Club, Bombay, held their annual Cricket Social on the 18th instant on the Marine Lines Cross Maidan with a Cricket Match "Married vs. Single" commencing at 11 a.m. The married eleven dismissed the "Bachelors" for a paltry score of 34 runs of which 11 were byes.

A very interesting "Ladies vs. Gents" Cricket Match was played at 4 in the evening. The Ladies, skippered by Mrs. A. J. Abreo, batting first scored 77 runs against their opponents "Gents" captained by Dr. George Coelho. Miss Dorothy D'Souza scored 14 runs in 'dashing" style. Want of time prevented the match from being played to a finish, and ended in a draw in favour of the Ladies.

The distribution of prizes by Mrs. J. M. Pereira, who takes a keen interest in the club, brought the function to a close.

SPORTING NEWS.

DONOGHUE SAILS FOR INDIA ON 30TH.

TO RIDE AS FIRST JOCKEY TO GALSTAUN.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Donoghue is sailing for India on November 30th to ride as first jockey to Mr. Galstaun. He expects to return after Bombay meeting in March.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW RACES.

1ST DAY AUTUMN MEETING.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 20.

THE SARGODHA PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second, Rs. 250 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Country Breds, three years old and upwards.

H H Maharaja Dhar's ESME 7-1 M. Hoyt ... 1
H H Maharaja Dhar's DEVOTION 8-9, Barnett ... 2
Capt. J J Plunkett's HOMESPUN 7-11 Edwards ... 3
Mr. Kashi Charan's AMPHITRYON 8-13, O'Brien ... 4

Tote paid Rs. 110-8 for win. Rs. 36 and Rs. 8 for places.

THE PONY PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.—Rs. 1,210 to winner, Rs. 400 second and Rs. 200 to third. Highweight handicap for English and Australian ponies 14-1 and under and country bred ponies 14-2 and under.

Thakur Chandrika Prasad's KISHORE 8-6, Purtoo Singh ... 1
Mr. K. Lindsey Smith's VIVVIG 8-9, Ritchie 2
Mr. Sheoraj Singh's KAUMUDI 7-13, Jones 3
Mr. C. H. Parr's I WONDER 7.0 M Hoyt ... 4

Tote paid Rs. 15 for win; Rs. 7-8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 38 for places.

THE INDIAN GRAND MILITARY STEEPLECHASE. Distance about 2½ miles. A cup value £50 and Rs. 6,250 presented by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club; the Cup and Rs. 4,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,500 to the second and Rs. 750 to the third. A handicap steeplechase for horses the property of officers in His Majesty's Navy, Army and Royal Air Force on the effective list which have never won an open flat race, hurdle race or steeplechase value Rs. 2,000 or over bone fide and free from any contingency whatever to any one except those qualified to enter.

Captain L M Hilliard's ORDEX 11-2 Owner 1
Major H De N Lucas' ATHENIAN 10-8 Owner ... 2
Captain F W Messervy's GOLDEN GLORY 10-8, Captain Oxley ... 3
Mr. P L Graham's PRIM 12-3 Owner ... 4

Tote paid Rs. 60.8 for win; Rs. 18-8, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 10-8 for places.

THE STEWARDS CUP. Distance 6 furlongs.—A Cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,500 to winner Rs. 800 to second and Rs. 450 to third. Highweight handicap for horses in third division.

Mr. A L Chunder's LUANA 7-5 Balfour ... 1
Mr. C N Wadia's KINTAIL 8-1 Edwards ... 2
Mr. W I. Leetham's CHATTY BIT 7-4 Moosumdin ... 3
Capt. Plunkett's WE TWO 8-11 Hoyt and Mr. Basheerali's BLACK PETER 7-8 Ritchie (dead heat) ... 4

Tote paid Rs. 23-8 for win; Rs. 10. Rs. 19 and Rs. 23-8 for places.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Distance 1 mile.—Rs. 1,000 to winner Rs. 200 to second and Rs. 200 to third. Highweight handicap for Arabs.

Mr. Trilokinath's MUDLOOL 9-5 Ritchie ... 1
Mr. A. C. Kelshav's SHEEMAL 9-2 Tymon 2
Mr. Raimohamed Wazir's MARSHAL FOCH 9-6, Barnett ... 3
Pandit Bisheswarnath's REFORM 8-6 Balfour 4

Tote paid Rs. 43 for win; Rs. 11, Rs. 25 and Rs. 13 for places.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Distance mile.—Rs. 1,500 to winner Rs. 500 to second Rs. 250 to third. Highweight handicap for horses in the fourth division.

Mr. J D Scott's GOLDEN MEMORY 8-5 Harrison ... 1
Mr. Guzdhar's CHERT 8-6 Ritchie ... 2
Capt. J Crawford's CHEECHAKO 9-12 Edwards ... 3
Mr. B N Bhargava's SUNLINE 9-12 Purtoo Singh ... 4

Tote paid Rs. 35 for win; Rs. 10 and Rs. 7-8 for places.

INDIA AND OLYMPIC GAMES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A meeting of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Games Committee met in the Hall of the Y.M.C.A. on Monday evening The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta was voted to the chair.

The acting Secretary Mr. H. W. Bryant reported progress. The Y. M. C. A. had been authorised by the world's Olympic Committee to set up an organization for the Eighth Olympiad in China, Japan and India. The inclusion of many gentlemen in Bombay City and Presidency who had consented to serve on the Committee was indicative of a keen interest to support such a scheme. Much credit was due to the officers of the Deccan Gymkhana for organizing the last team in 1920. They had given valuable help in setting up the present Committee. All the athletic clubs in the Presidency had been asked to send a representative and to create local interest and secure competition for the Presidency Sports. It was for the Committee nowto set the machinery in motion and work together to secure a successful meeting on December 15th.

The Chairman then raised the question whether they were likely to secure competitors up to the standard required. The sense of the meeting was that they should look upon the effort as a national one and take their share in the nation wide effort and endeavour to secure the very best men and send them to Delhi and also take the due share of the expenses in sending 8 men to Paris from India, irrespective of the Province they might be chosen from.

A working Committee was then appointed.

It was also agreed (I) that the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta be elected chairman of the Presidency Committee. (2) That Captain E. Headlam R. N. be asked to undertake the treasurership and the following gentlemen be asked to serve as the Finance Committee together with the officers :—Sir Henry Maenaghten, Sir Purchottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, Messrs. A. L. Covernton, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, T. Hormusji, S. C. Tyabji. (3) That Mr. Parye be asked to act as Secretaries. (4) That Sir Dorabji

(Continued in Column 5.)

Bombay Racing Season

"TIPSTER" is going to wipe the floor this season. His information will be second to none. Tips ready every WEDNESDAY (racing) and SATURDAY 11 a.m. Rs. 10 a card. Register to-day and make money—

"TIPSTER" Care of "Bombay Chronicle".

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 20.

S S Trafford Hall, Rouland Liverpool.

The following vessels obtbained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S British Holly, Kennedy, Mahomerah.

S S Melford Hall, Dalton, Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Ahmedi for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Anglo Colombian for Antwerp.

Steamer Margha for London.

S S Trafford Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 2436 tons Captain O Rouland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 63 passengers.

S S British Holly:—Th eShaw Wallace and Company's steamer British Holly, 3191 tons, Captain J A Kennedy, will sail to-day from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

S S Melford Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Melford Hall, 3583 tons Captain E Dalton, will sail to-day from harbcbur for Cochin, with a general cargo

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY November 20.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Delta 4780 London 24/11 M M & Co.
4 Naringa 4117 N F N F M M & Co
5 Altai Maru 4847 Kobe, 27/11 O S Kaisha.
6 Castalia 4083 L'pool 21/11 Graham & Co.
7 Margina 5091, K'chi N F, M M & Co.
8 Pilsna 4[illegible], Trieste 1/12 Lloyd Triestino.
9 Melford Hell, 3583 Cochin, 21/11 Graham & Co.
10 Karapara 3722 Durban 28/11 M M & Co.
Overside 12 Revati 250 Bhavnagar 21/11, B S N & Co.
11 Kashmir 5540 Aden 1/12 M M & Co.
12 Crostafels 3080 K'chi 1/12 Graham & Co.
17 Kentucky 4673 Calcutta 22/11, W and A. Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Himalaya Maru 3187 Kobe, 21-11 O S Kaisha.
3 Bamora 1878 P G. 22/11 O S K.
4 Vasna 2043 Busra 23/11 M M & Co.
5 Nurjehan 3379 Calcutta 21/11 T M & Co.
10 Accra 1751 N. F., D M Khandvani.
10 & 11 C/ Genoa 3365 N F, 25/11, K N and Co.
15 Homayun 2732 R S Ports N F, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Homefield 3228 N F N F, M M & Co.
C & R Garada 3218 Rangoon 22/11 M M & Co.
D & E Chanda 3941 N F N F, M M & Co.
H Karachi 124 Kathiawar, N F, R E Collin & Co.
N Urbino 3212, Karachi, 21/11 J F & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent and O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 30th November, Agent P and O. S N Co.

Dongala due about 9th December, Agent and O S N Co.

Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th Decemlie Agent P & O S N Co.

Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 28th December, Agent and O S N Co.

Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P an O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 21st November, Agent I S N Co.

Margua due about 18th November, Agents I S N Co.

Matiana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 23rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Trafford Holl due about 19th November Agent K N Co.

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co. Agent J F Co.

Clan Ranold due about 22nd November, Elysia due about 8th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Clan Monroe (not fixed), Agent J F & Co.
City of Poona (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
City of Calcutta, (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Vitellia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Brockfield due about 12th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Reichenfels due about 19th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Liebenfels (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

Marlenfels (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 21st December, Agent D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkerk due about 30th December, Agents E D Sassoon Co.

Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nippon due about 12th December, Agent L T Co.

Gacovia due about 18th December, Agent T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 4th December, Agent M Italiana.

BETTER THAN POWDER AND ROUGE

for the complexion. Pinkettes give the clear skin and bright eye of health by ensuring daily regularity. Taken when needed they banish sick headache and

PINKETTES

bilious attacks, regulate the liver, clear the tongue, purify the breath. Of chemists at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

Pinkettes keep you well.

Castle Vorgiano due about 15th December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Egremont due about 15th November, Agent, Volkart Bros.

Kentucky due about 14th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Strathlorne (not fixed), Agent W and Graham Co.

City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Malacca Maru due about 13th November, Agent N Y K.

Himalaya Maru due about 9th November, Agents O S K.

Hakodate Maru due about 28th November Agent N Y K.

Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.

Lamo Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.

Celebes Maru due about 25th November, O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 3rd December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Khandala due about 2nd December, Agent B I S N Co.

Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 20.

S S Delta for London:—60 cwt cardamoms, Alegjee Gwadina and Co., 27 empty cylenders, Bramar Mond and Co., 5 bales cotton and woolen carpets, C and Cherry and Co., 7 bales ctry sheep skin tanned, Haji Noormahomed Haji Essa, 2 bales ctry. goat skin tanned, Haji Noormonamad Haji Essa; 100 bales Rajpur hemp, T Dawoodbhoy and Co., 2 bales ctry sheep skin tanned, Hajee Rajmahomed Rahamanbhboy and Co., 6 bales ctry goat skin tanned, Hajee Rajmohamad Rahamanbhoy and Co., 5 bales ctry goat skoin tanned, K M Kooka; 46 bales ctry cow hides tanned, Peermohamad Hossan; 19 packages kearing apparel, Cox's Shipping Agency, 52 bundles Lamb skin, H A M Gnawal; 200 cwt Ind. castan, The Imperial Dairy Co.; 10 bundles Ind. woollen carpets, Haji Agha Ebrahimoff; 7 bundles F. Lamb skin, M A Md. Sie'ik Kapoo; 2 bundles F. Lamb skin, M Mubin and Co. 17 cases pictures glassware etc., 3 crates woollen carpets, Army and Navy Stores, 51 cases bristles, W H Brady and Co.

S S Delta for Gibralter:—3 cases Ind. wooden ware D Chellaram and Co.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—1000 cwt caster seed, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales Ind raw cotton, Khimji Vesrama; 110 bales Ind. raw cotton, Hallndia Cotton Co.; 420 bales Ind. raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales Ind raw cotton, Arjun Khimji and Co., 275 bales Ind. raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

SS Pilsna for Trieste 5 bales buff salted hides H M Halim and Co., 13 bales salted cow hides, H M Halim and Co.; 55 bales Ind. raw cotton Volkart Bros.; 56 bales Ind raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 5 balds stry cotton fly, G Virjee and Co., 110 bales Ind. cotton raw, Arjun Khimji; 612 bales Ind. cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Somersetshire for Hull:—18160 cwt Ind. linseed, Rally Bros.; 5840 cwt Ind. rape seed, Rally Bros.; 4000 cwt Ind. rape seed Volkart Bros.; 4060 cwt Ind. rape seed, Louis Dreyfus; 1022 cwt caster seed, Gorio Ltd., 6001 linseed, Mitsu Bussan Kaisha; 13997 cwt rape seed, 2030 cwt caster seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Somersetshire for Dunkirk:—330 bales mustard seed, Volkart Bros. 220 bales African cotton raw, 440 bales Indian cotton raw, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Castelia for Liverpool:—50 bales clean cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co., 13 bales Ind. raw wool, Latham Abercrombie; 1500 cwt. kordi seed, E D Sassoon and Co. 324 cwt. myrobollams, B Damjee and Co., 205 bales Ind raw cotton, C Bamanji and Co., 2 bales Ind. raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 145 bales Ind. wool raw, David Sassoon and Co., 3960 cwt Ind. Mossoor, Rally Bros.

S S Castelia for Marseilles:—1000 cwt sentils, E D Sassoon and Co 6000 cwt Ind. castor seed, 1060 cwt Ind. mowra seed, Rally Bros.; 100 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Crastofels for Hamburg:—9 cases sparkling wire, Jamsetjee Rattanjee; 55 bales Ind. raw coton, Lucknanji Ebrahimji.

S S Crastofels for Antwerp:—75 bales ctry. cotton fly, V A Save; 10 bales Ind. raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Urbana for Genoa:—300 tons Epe. manganese ore, K H Nathoo; 100 tons Epe. old iron, K M Nathoo.

S S Urbino for Dunkirk:—112 bales Ind. raw cotton, Rally Bros.;

S S Sommersetshir efor Dunkirk:—330 bales Ind. cotton raw, Arjan Khimji; 110 bales Ind. cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co. Ld.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe:—18 bales Ind. cotton raw, C Bamanji and Co., 8 bales Ind. cotton raw, Alli Bros.; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Yokohama Kito Kaisha; 350 bales Ind. cotton raw Toyo Menka Kaisha; 150 bales African cotton raw, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 1 cases and 17 pieces ivory, G H Ramp and Sons.

S S Himalaya Maru for Nagaski:—86 bales Ind. raw cot on, Yokohama Kito Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

November 20.

S S Wardenfels from Bremen. Agents W. and A Graham and Co.:—5545 pieces steel bars, 1110 bundles steel bars, 3188 bundles steel sheets, 1000 pieces steel sheets, 358 pieces steel plates, 23 cass hardwar, 80 bundles gum Rosin; 23 pieces printing paper, 130 cases bottled beer, 415 barrels Aniline colours, 84 cases Aniline colours, 5 casks Aniline colours, 30 cases Aniline colours, 257 cases empty bottles, 50 cases wire nails, 77 drums liquor Ammonia; 32 cases liquor Ammonia, 30 bales Packing Paper, 49 packages iron ware, 120 coils, iron wire 300 bundles copper sheets.

From Antwerp:—880 pieces steel plates, 328 bundles Galvo. plates 2366 bundles steel hopps, 145 bags bolts and nuts, 1694 bundles mild steel angles, 1234 pieces mild steel angles, 1423 pieces steel jects, 513 bundles steel circles, 640 coils iron wire, 84271 pieces steel bars, 20120 bundles steel bars 4692 bundles steel sheets, 5045 bundles steel rods, 105 cases nails, 35 cases brandy, 15 cases waking glue, 3000 cases wire nails, 315 bundles iron tubes, 12 cases winc, 432 bundles spring steel.

S S Ormara from Sarabaya, Agents British India S N Co.:—38078 packages sugar, 5 boxes sample sugar, 52 drums Arrac.

S S Delta from Aden. Agent M M and Co.—23 cases holy water. 24 cases dates, 100 cases ghee, 25 bundles soap, 1 case tamarind, 1 case utencils.

S. KANARA FLOODS RELIEF COMMITTEE, MANGALORE

The following amounts received up to 12-11-1923 are acknowledged with thanks. Amount already acknowledged Rs. 35,092-7-2. The net proceeds of a Kanarese drama performed at Belgaum on 23-10-1923 under the patronage of the Collector and President of the Floods Relief Committee, Dharwar, Rs. 380; three-fifths of the net proceeds of an entertainment given by the Sacred Heart Convent School, Tellicherry, in aid of the South Kanara and Malabar Relief Funds, Rs. 300; third and last instalment on behalf of Fr. Muller's Charitable Institutions, Mangalore, through Rev. Fr. M. Lunazzi, Rs. 391-1-0 (besides medicines supplied for Rs. 8-15-0); third and last instalment on behalf of the Diocese of Mangalore through Rev. Fr. M. Lunazzi, Rs. 100; third and last instalment on behalf of the Codialbail Press through Rev. Fr. M. Lunazzi, Rs. 100; the Jain Digambar Maha Sabha, Panipat, through Mr. L. Arc Dass Jain, Rs. 50; Chairman, Virudapatti Municipality, Rs. 50; Y. M. C. A., Madura, through Mr. S. J. Obed, Rs. 31-8-0; Municipality of Bezwada through the Chairman, Rs. 25; Flood Relief Committee, Mercara, through President Rao Bahadur K. Kuttavya (further donation), Rs. 16; Devarshola United Club through its Chairman (further donation), Rs. 9-6-0; Parish of Bellore, Rs. 5; Messrs. K. Srinivasan, B. K. Padgaokar, and S. R. Kantibel of the Indian Institute, Bangalore, each Rs. 5. Total Rs. 36,565-6-2.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE,

In the Special Congress at Delhi, Dr. Hardiker succeeded in bringing into existence Provincial Board to organise an All-Indi Volunteer Conference at Coconada, at the time of the next Congress Session. Mr. Nilkanthrao Deshmukh of Nagpur is the Chairman, Dr Hardiker the Secretary, and Dr. Sathaye the Bombay representative of this Board. As preliminary to the All-India Conference, this Board has decided that Provincial Volunteer Conferences should b organised everywhere to elect eleven Delegates to the All-India Conference and to make suggestions regarding the work before it. It is proposed to hold the Bombay Provincial Volunteer Conference on Sunday the 25th instant. The enthusiasm which the Provincial Conference will call forth, will be the measure of the interest that Bombay takes in the Volunteer movement, and will also decide the degree of success to be achieved by the All-India Conference. Volunteers in Bombay are therefore, requested muster strong at the Conference.

Only those who have signed the Ahmedabad Pledge will be able to join as Delegates. No Fees will be charged for these. Those who have not signed the Pledge should do so before the 25th inst., and be present at the Conference. Those Volunteers who have taken part in the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha or Mulshi Satyagraha are specially invited to attend after signing the Pledge (if they have not done it already).

Visitors will be admitted on payment of fee of Ans. 8 only (eight annas).

The exact time and place of the Conference will be announced as soon as possible.

BIKANER MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During my short stay at Bikaner at one of my acquaintances I could notice that though the Municipality there is working to its best, still requires a considerable improvement and change. The exterior of the city is a false index to the interior. The streets and lanes in the interior portion of the city are mostly insanitary and look as if they are uncared for. The condition of the town, as a whole, will be very much altered and improved if the enlightened Maharaja employed a Municipal Engineer to do the work or better trained any candidate for Municipal Engineering. The town is growing rapidly, and it seemed to me that within the next three or four years it will absorb one or two neighbouring counties, as those of Gangashahr and Largarh, and in that case the services of such a man may prove, perhaps, most useful.—Yours, etc.,

AN OBSERVER.

Jodhpur, Nov. 5.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

The vice-President Young Men's Muslim Association, Bombay, writes:—We invite attention of those who are in difficulty with regard to their lodging that we can provide accommodation for ten men in our New Headquarters intended to be opened from the first of December 1923. The place is any, well-ventilated and situated in a decent locality close to Parsee Statue. Modern conveniences are available. It is proposed to attach a reading room to the lodge. Attention of the students is particularly drawn to it, for whose comfort every effort will be made and it is expected that they would make best use of the opportunity. The management is very keen on keeping the atmosphere pure. The charge per seat is Rs. 10 p.m., payable in advance. Applications should be sent, before the 25th instant, to Mr. Lutfurraliman, B A. Universal nInformation Bureau, 9 Oak Lane, Fort, who will be glad to interview persons so desiring between 1-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. any day except Friday and Sunday.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB DAY AT AZAMGARH.

AZAMGARH, Nov. 19.

A correspondent wires from Azamgarh:—The Jazirat-ul-Arab Day was celebrated here successfully. Prayers were offered after Juma throughout the district. A meeting was held in the evening at Mau, when Moulvi Masoodali delivered a powerful speech. Moulana Syed Suleman spoke at length explaining the religious political national aspects of the question.

SIND'S SYMPATHY WITH AKALIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) Nov. 19.

At the annual meeting of the Sindh Provincial Congress Committee the following resolution was passed:—That while recognizing the gross injustice of action of the Punjab Government in declaring the Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee an illegal body and making wholesale arrests of leading workers, this Committee tenders to the Akalis its heartiest congratulations and sympathy in their valiant fight with Government. This Committee asks its Council to take measures to carry out such decision as the Working Committee may arrive at, in regard to the Punjab Government.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras presented King's Police Medals for distinguished services rendered chiefly during the Malabar Rebellion and the Fituri operations to about a dozen officers and men of the Madras Police on Monday at Pudupet Maidan and congratulated their respective recipients.

The Central Telegraph Office, Madras notifies that telegrams to Bengal and Burma are subject to serious delay due to interruptions on all direct wires. Vizagapatam is entirely cut off from telegraphic communications.

IMPERIAL FORESTRY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CONFERENCE.

Ottawa (by mail).—The British Empire requirements of timber and other forest products should be supplied to the greatest possible extent from sources within the Empire. This view is emphasised by the British Empire Forestry Conference in the official report of its meetings in Canada from July 25th to September 7th. The resolution dealing with this question, urges that while economic and geographical considerations may preclude the exclusive use of Empire timber, the trade between the units can be largely increased, and the Empire can become self-supporting in almost all minor forest products.

The Conference considered a group of closely related problems concerned with the general development of forestry from the Empire point of view, namely, the setting up of an Empire Forestry Bureau, the furtherance of the work of the existing Empire Forestry Association, the establishment of a central institution for the training of forest officers, and the functions of the Forest Products Board. It was felt that while it is undoubtedly desirable in the interests of economic development that all these institutions should be functioning, it is not practicable at the present time to proceed with them all The members of the Conference, therefore, decided to recommend to their Governments that, without prejudice to the larger aims when financial conditions are better, a beginning should be made with the Central Training Institution. This is a plan for post-graduate and specialized training in forestry, combined with research, which was suggested at the 1920 Conference. Pending the setting up of a Forestry Bureau, the Empire Forestry Association has been asked to devote a section of its journal to the publication of purely official and technical information.

FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH BOARD.

The Conference noted with satisfaction the formation of a Forest Products Research Board in Great Britain, and urged that its functions be so extended that it may be enabled adequately to attack also the many problems of a commercial or quasi-commercial character which await solution in Great Britain and those parts of the Empire which have no forest products laboratories of their own.

With regard to the problems chiefly of Canadian interest, the Conference dealt at some length with fire protection and silviculture (the treatment and planting of forest trees.) In their extensive journeys through Canada the delegates could not fail to be impressed by the incalculable damage which has been wrought by forest fires, and of the necessity of preventing and controlling them. This, they believe, is not an impossible task. The first essential is public support, which must be obtained by education and publicity. The forests of Canada are of such enormous extent says the report, that there must be concentration of effort on the more valuable areas which should be permanently dedicated to forest purposes.

The delegates were also greatly impressed by the extensive waste prevalent in most of the logging operations and sawmills which they visited. While this waste was doubtless due in a large measure to the local economic conditions of the industry, the delegates felt it was responsible for the loss of much national wealth, and in the interests of both Canada and of the Empire's timber supply, should be reduced to a minimum.

SILVICULTURE.

The Conference recorded its belief that the time was ripe for a beginning to be made in the practice of more scientific silviculture than has yet been attempted in Canadian forests. The observations which the delegates offered on these points were made with a full knowledge that there were many difficulties in the way, but they were confident that, profiting by the experience of countries which had successfully passed through similar difficulties, the systematic cultivation of her forests would greatly enhance the ultimate prosperity of Canada.

Shifting cultivation, which was defined as a system of emporary cultivation under which areas of forests are felled and burned, received the most detailed consideration as being of unusual importance in certain of the tropical colonies and protectorates as well as in India and Burma. This practice, except when controlled as an integral part of forest management, was regarded by the Conference as a serious menace to the future welfare of certain portions of the Empire. At the same time, the delegates recognized that, if strictly controlled, shifting cultivation might, under certain conditions be made to serve a useful and a necessary purpose in silvicultural operations, particularly in connection with the formation of plantations.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

"The present condition in Canada and in certain other parts of the Empire with regard to forest fire protection is unsatisfactory," states the report of the committee appointed to make suggestions for better forest fire protection in the British Empire. "Nevertheless, hopeful signs exist; areas of individual fires and the amount of timber losses thereon are decreasing. Therefore, after careful review of the forest fire problems confronting forest authorities in different parts of the Empire, and of the organization and methods designed or proposed to meet such problems, while we admit the seriousness of the obstacles intervening, we desire to record our faith in the ability of forest authorities to handle the situations confronting them, provided they are given full public support and the requisite assistance from Government in proper legislation and funds. In this connection we would refer to Sweden and the Baltic provinces of Old Russia, where general timber and climatic conditions are comparable to those found in Canada, and where enlightened public sentiment is responsible for the fact that forest fires are practically unknown."—Reuter.

A HAPPY BABY MAKES A HAPPY MOTHER
Mrs. B. says: "My boy was brought up on Glaxo, and is a fine healthy child. Apart from breast-milk, I am sure it is the only perfect food."

Baby's peaceful sleep

Peaceful sleep at the right time is as necessary to Baby as the right kind and quantity of food. If he does not sleep, or is restless in sleep, he is unwell, and a frequent cause of Baby's ill-health is indigestion.

A suitable form of milk is the only food for a baby up to nine months, and GLAXO is milk in its most nourishing and most digestible form.

Glaxo has only to be mixed with hot, boiled water to provide instantly the required quantity of pure, fresh, unadulterated milk—milk made specially digestible and safe for Baby by the Glaxo Process.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

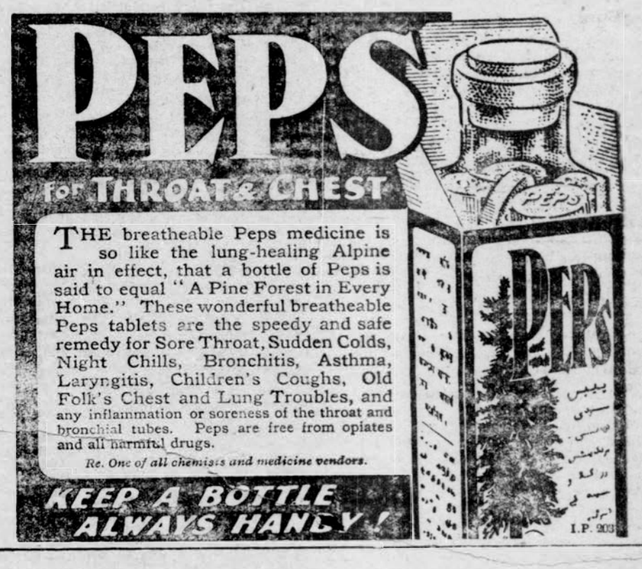
"Builds Bonnie Babies"

The safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose

Don't buy Baby's feeder until you have seen the Glaxo Feeder.

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording 'for consumption in the tropics'. The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Limited, London and New Zealand.


PEPS
for THROAT & CHEST
THE breatheable Peps medicine is so like the lung-healing Alpine air in effect, that a bottle of Peps is said to equal "A Pine Forest in Every Home." These wonderful breatheable Peps tablets are the speedy and safe remedy for Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Night Chills, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis, Children's Coughs, Old Folk's Chest and Lung Troubles, and any inflammation or soreness of the throat and bronchial tubes. Peps are free from opiates and all narmful drugs.
Re. One of all chemists and medicine vendors.
KEEP A BOTTLE ALWAYS HANDY!
PEPS
I.P. 203

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

The Jute section continues firm with a confident undertone, there is a better demand for higher denominational shares, while Howrahs and Reliances show an appreciable advance. In Coals demand for Nazira continues at advancing rates but on the whole there is not quite so much activity as there has been. Teas are rather quite with sellers predominating. Miscellaneous was neglected with the exception of Indian Iron and Steel, for which demand keeps firm with practically no sellers. Cottons keep steady at current rates with some demand for Agra United. Government Securities are steady with prices shewing no change. The following are the closing quotations:—

Government Securities.—3½ per cent Government paper 63 s. d.; 5 per cent loan 1945-55 95/14 s. o. l.; 6 per cent bonds 1926 101; Do. 1927 102 s. l. Do. 1931 103/8; Do. 1032, 103/8 s. l. 6 per cent U. P. Bonds 1926-41, 104 s. l.; 6½ per cent Punjab Bond 1923-38 101 s. l.

Railways Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Ry. guaranteed 74.

Cottons. Agra United 3/2; Bengal Nagpur Cotton 25/12; Dunbar 178; Kesoram 5.

Jutes.—Barnagore 124; Birla 6/5 Budge Budge 403 s. l. Cheviot 229; Clive 26; Craig 5/4; Dalhousie 282, Delta 423/8; Empire 38 s. l.; Fort Gloster 680 s. l. Fort William 231; Gourepore 568 s. l. Howrah 33/4 s. l. Do. "A" pref. 98/8; Kankinarrah 370; Lothian 343; National 264/8 s. l. Orient 176; Presidency 5/12; Reliance 42 s.l.; Waverley 8 s. l.

Coals.—Bengal 660; Bhulanbararee 28/10 Burrakur 34; Ghusick and Muslia 2/12; Gopalichuck 12/6 s. l. Nazira 12/4; Neetooria 1/12; New Kessurgurrah 22/4 s. l. Satpukuria and Asansol 4/12.

Miscellaneous.—C. P. Cements annas 8; Kalyanpur Lime 13/4; Indian Iron and Steel 35; B. I. Corporation ordy. 6/4 s. l.; Do. pref. 109; Indo Burma tin 6; Titaghur paper 2/14; Port Slipping 21/12.

Teas.—Bishnauth 27/8 xd. Dimakusi 27/8 xd. Joybirpara 30/12; Roopacherra 20/4 s. l. Tirrihannah 20/8 xd.

Debentures.—5 per cent India General Navigation debs. 72/8; 6 per cent Kinnison Jute debs 98/8.

Exchange.—Bank Telegraphic transfer One shilling five pence and Demand one shilling five and one thirty-second pence.

A Committee has been formed with Her Excellency Lady Wheeler as President and the Hon. Mr. Ganesh Dutt Singh, Minister for Local Self-Government and others as members to arrange for the celebration in Bihar of the National Baby Week in the third week of January. The Baby show will be organised at Patna, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Betiar and Cuttack.—A. P.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE
OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Sunday July 2, 1899

ASTHMA CURE.

TO THE EDITOR,

Sir.—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple Asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man and distributes medicines "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind. Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road, Benares City.

Correspondent S.M.L.

NOTE.—Please ask for testimonials.

Present address:—
J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, Benares City.

Art is Admired Everywhere
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF CANADA

The following table shows the estimate of the productive capacity of Canada—a wealth per head far in excess of even Great Britain herself. The table is compiled by the Canadian Bureau of Statistics and may as such be taken to be authoritative. The figures of 1921 are incomplete; but giving the same proportion in the blank spaces, we get about 4700 million dollars of gross produce or 2500 dollars of net produce in 1921. The diminution as compared to 1920 is explained by the fall in prices:

CANADIAN PRODUCTION.

	1920 Gross $	1920 Net $
Agriculture ..	2,099,209,494	1,519,842,776
Forestry ..	545,763,505	408,831,482
Fisheries ..	63,588,428	49,241,339
Trapping ..	20,999,300	20,999,300
Mining ..	227,859,665	213,041,995
Electric power	65,705 060	65,705,060
Total primary production	3,023,125,452	2,277,661,352
Construction	206,168,135	135,874,044
Custom and repair ..	102,266,412	63,962,896
Manufactures*	3,675,989,988	1,553,544,194
Total secondary Production	*3,984,424,565	1,758,381,134
Grand Total	6,352,856,119	3,681,948,905

	1921 Gross $	1921 Net $
Agriculture ..	1,185,109,796	1,092,422,570
Forestry ..	314,363,638	259,569,753
Fisheries ..	43,456,342	34,931,935
Trapping ..	9,527,029	9,527,029
Mining ..	171,923,342	162,926,722
Electric power	73,376,580	73,376,580
Total primary production	2,127,759,127	1,632,754,589

*The item "Manufactures" includes dairy factories, sawmills, pulpmills, fish canning and curing, ship building and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. This duplication, amounting to a gross of $651,893,898 and net of $354,093,581 is eliminated from the grand total.

The "net" figure represents an attempt to eliminate the value of the materials consumed in the production process. Approximately two-thirds of the gainfully employed persons in the country—those engaged in the various kinds of primary production or in manufactures—produced [illegible] of peak prices, goods having a value of $3,682 million. The remaining one-third of the gainfully employed population is engaged on transportation, trade, administration, the professions and in domestic and personal service. Their value to the community cannot readily be estimated, but there is no reason to suppose they are less productive than those whose activities take shape as commodities. On this assumption the total net value of commodities produced and services rendered during 1920 must have been in the neighbourhood of $5,500 million, an amount from which various considerable charges for depreciation of the machinery of production would have to be deducted before any estimate of net national income in 1920 could be secured.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

GOVERNMENT AND TRADE.

BY "KRISTODAS,"

I remember a leading Indian businessman and publicist complaining to a Finance Minister once that the ear of the Government was meant only for European Chambers of Commerce. The Finance Minister happened to have a sense of humour and his reply was that he had two ears, one of which was meant for European Chambers and the other for Indian Chambers. Apparently so it is, at least outwardly in recent times, but no one who is in touch with all the forces operating in different Chambers of Commerce or in Government legislative or executive Chambers can fail to see that the European Chambers of Commerce exert an influence which is far out of proportion either to their strength in number or to their importance. I have over and over again remarked in these columns about the Government of India's obsequient attitude to the European Chambers of Commerce which are in the happy position of not making suggestions but issuing commands whenever they want to see their own wishes carried out. The most glorious instance of the Viceroy of India practically echoing what the Associated Chambers said last year at their session was practically illustrated what I have been saying. Whether it is the currency and exchange or the general attitude towards the development of industries or State *versus* Company management of railways or any of the numerous questions which have to be considered by Chambers of Commerce the attitude of the Government of India is based on the opinions and views of their real masters, the Associated Chambers of Commerce. The European Chambers of Commerce by joining together and taking concerted action under the name and designation of Associated Chambers of Commerce have immensely increased their potency for harm to the trade and industries of the country. Unfortunately, we have both short memory and short vision and do not know how the whole game is being developed of forging more chains for India while all the while the sham is being trotted out that India is put on the way to self-government.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Any one who cherishes this hallucination may well study the agenda to be considered at the coming session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. There are three items which cut at the very roots of the progress of this country and are calculated to throw obstacles in the way of, if not make it impossible, the march of this country towards self-government. With regard to the Currency question the Bombay Chamber has sent a resolution that no alteration of the nominal ratio will be of any advantage to Indiae until world conditions become more steady, and until the internal finances of the country have been put on a sound basis! The plain meaning is that we have to wait for ever and ever to get back to the ratio of Rs. 15 to the sovereign and that the present conditions which have wrought such a havoc upon the finances and trade and industries of the country are to continue without any modifications. Even worse is the resolution sent by the Bengal Chamber that the reservation of the Indian coast for vessels owned and manned by Indians to the exclusion of British ships from other parts of the Empire cannot be tolerated as long as India forms part of the Empire and depends for its protection by sea on the British navy. It is a clear taint in so many words, that India has to purchase her so-called immunity from invasion by selling away her soul and that the British Army and the Navy are meant for keeping her down. It is an admirable vicious circle that India was neither trained nor fitted up for defending herself and the Army and Navy were kept in strictly European hands and now it is this very condition of things which is urged to refuse to her even the right of building up her trade and industries as a price for the so-called protection. The whole resolution is humiliating and insulting to the Indian people and should rouse a storm of protest and indignation throughout the length and breadth of the land if there is any self-respect left with us. The third resolution is also suggested by the Bengal Chamber and strongly disapproves of the proposed protective tariff in favour of the steel industry as imposing an intolerable burden on other industries and indirectly on the public generally.

STEEL INDUSTRY.

The Iron and Steel industry is our key industry and unless we develop that several other numerous industries and even ship-building which are vitally essential for India's self-government in trade and industrial matters will be impossible to develop. Our foreign masters know this very well much better than some of our own people and hence the proposed resolution. A conference, which is going to consider such resolution, is surely inimical to the progress of the land. And yet we are told that representatives of the Government of India will attend the session and that His Excellency Sir George Lloyd will open the session. Such a direct association of the Government, both Imperial and Provincial, with the deliberations of such a conference is surely a wanton defiance of Indian public opinion. Neither the Imperial nor the Bombay Government can claim to be ignorant of the real sentiments and feelings of the people at large and the commercial community in particular with regard to the burning questions of the day. And yet the Governor of Bombay is going to open the session and three members of the Government of India are going to take part in its deliberations! Many a poor quill-driver in the service of the Government has suffered because of his attending a meeting or two concerned with politics and yet here are the Government as personified by the head of a Province and Executive Councillors of the Imperial Government going to associate itself directly with the deliberations of a conference which has set out with a determination to thwart India's determination to build, up her own mercantile marine and to build up her own big industries! Such an open defiance by the Government must be met boldly by the Indian commercial community. Agitation must be started everywhere against the proposed participation by Government in the Conference and the authorities must be made aware of the strength of popular feelings on the subject. It will be said that Government officials have always been interviewing Chambers of Commerce and that this is appreciated as a great privilege by them. Such a conference is however, something quite different from ordinary meeting of a Committee of a Chamber of Commerce, whether European or Indian. The interview with a Committee of a Chamber of Commerce is always a fit and proper stage for discussion and a fair interchange of views, but a conference contemplates passing certain resolutions which have passed beyond the stage of discussion. Not only are high Government dignitaries attending the conference but report says that they are going to take part in the discussion which means that they are identifying themselves with it in a manner which should be considered most objectionable. An attempt has been made and is being made to give an air to the conference as if it was an all-India national function and the close identification of the Government with it would be surely construed to mean in London financial quarters that the Anglo-Indian trade and industries and the Government are practically identical and that Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce enjoy a supreme and unrivalled importance. This beating of the big drum in favour of the Associated Chambers is nothing else than an insidious way of depreciating and undermining the importance of the Indian commercial community, belittling the significance of their suggestions and recommendations and giving an undue importance to suggestions of the European Chambers of Commerce. It is because of this that the whole of the Indian commercial community must bestir itself and take such action as will show the Associated Chambers of Commerce their own proper place in the Indian world of trade and industries.

INDIAN INDUSTRIALISTS TO FRONT.

The whole of the Indian public will welcome with genuine feeling of admiration and sympathy the bold and independent stand several of eminent and leading industrialists and financiers of Bombay have taken in this matter. The Associated Chambers of Commerce, it appears sent round invitations to some of the leading Indian industrialists and financiers to attend the session as visitors, but the latter realised fortunately in time the iniquitous nature of the whole show and have written in reply saying plainly that they cannot accept the invitation. They state in this letter that the resolution suggested by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce "which has till now, in spite of the repeated requests from the Tariff Board, refrained from placing their views or any evidence before the said Board" is directly opposed to the feeling of an overwhelming majority of the Indian people and appears to be an attempt to pre-judge an issue of grave national importance without examination of the evidence or of the important questions involved. The Fiscal Commission on which the European commercial community was represented by the then President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and two ex-presidents one of the Karachi and one of the Burma Chambers of Commerce made the following recommendations:

(1) That any industry which is essential for purposes of national defence should be adequately protected.

(2) That the steel Industry is essential for purposes of national defence.

(3) That the question of extending protection to the manufacture of steel should be one of the first questions to be examined by the Tariff Board.

None of the European Chambers of Commerce has taken exception to this report and yet now when the Tariff Board is actually sitting to take evidence there figures on the agenda of the Conference the resolution by the Bengal Chamber. It is a flank movement intended to defeat the objects of the Fiscal Commission as also of the Indian people in general. For it is now as clear as day-light that the latter want a definite policy of protection of which the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce do not approve. The sturdy spirit shown by Bombay businessmen in vindication of their national self-respect will be a timely reminder to the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce, to the Government and to some of their myrmidons among the Indians themselves that the time has long since passed when dictates emanating from Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce had got the force of law or when it was considered sacrosanct to go counter to the wishes of the pettiest bureaucrat or the tiniest trader.

NON-COOPERATION BY THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Neither the British Government nor the Government of India nor British businessmen have, as far as our past experience goes, any rooted objection to the principle of non-cooperation. All these have non-cooperated in one way or other with the people of India on several occasions. What they evidently object to is this principle of non-cooperation being translated into practice by the Indians, and then it becomes a form of rebellion and revolution, a harbinger of anarchy and Bolshevism, in short, a movement subversive of the existing order of things. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has just now chosen to non-cooperate with the Tariff Board. This comes out through the rather outspoken speech of the Chairman of the Tariff Board, Mr. Rainy, who, though a Government official, does not care to mince matters. He condemned definitely the attitude taken up by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in not sending any written evidence to the Tariff Board nor offering to send witnesses for oral examination. This same Chamber has the impertinence of giving a notice of a resolution to be moved at the conference of Associated Chambers of Commerce condemning any protection to iron and steel industry. It shows the mentality of the average British businessman in this country. He considers himself superior to any Government-made rules and regulations or even to any Committees and Commissions appointed by the Government. The Railway Committee and the Fiscal Commission were treated by the European commercial community in a half-contemptuous and half-indifferent way and they are evidently bent upon treating the Tariff Board in a similar cavalier fashion. Sir William Acworth proved, however, a Tartar for them. The Fiscal Commission was treated indifferently for it had of all Committees and Commissions for the first time in the history of this country an Indian President. As far as reports go the Fiscal Commission received an indifferent treatment not only from the European business community but even from the Government themselves. These European Chambers of Commerce must be made to feel, however, that these Committee even though they may consist only of Indians cannot be treated by them indifferently with impunity. The Bengal Chamber which had the impudence to ignore the Tariff Board in Calcutta has, however, been obliged to lick the dust, for if the report be true, they have offered to give evidence before the same Board in Bombay. An instance of speedy conversion and early repentance perhaps!

SQUANDERING OF CURRENCY RESERVES.

Some of my readers must be remembering the telegram which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" recently giving a warning with regard to the attitude of the Government with reference to Currency reserves. It now appears from a communique published by the Government that the warning was given well in time, for it is now announced that two million pounds worth of gold are offered for sale to the public in London for delivery at the Mints in India. The reason given is that the sale of gold at premium will bring profit to the Indian Treasury. Securities, obviously British securities, will be purchased in London of this gold to make up the required reserves. Such a policy of juggling with the Reserves of the country is to be condemned most, for it is not the function of the Government to sell the gold reserve even though such a sale may bring them profit. Purchasing of British securities will be beneficial to these British scrips, but the increase in the percentage of securities in the Reserves is not calculated to inspire sense of confidence among Indians. Not only this but the indirect exclusion of India from the purchasing markets of the world is meant probably to strengthen the American cross rate which is pegging since some time past. India is again being made the game evidently of British financial interests and the strings are being pulled from Whitehall much in the same way as they were moved at the time of the last Currency and Exchange muddle. Unfortunately, the Government of India has proved itself too weak to protest against such encroachment being made upon its powers and India will have haplessly to be a passive looker-on whilst reserves of gold are being squandered and the long-wished-for ideal of a perfect gold standard is being postponed to a still further distance future. It is in the field of Finance and Economics that India has to fear the most in near future. The danger is that while on the one hand she may be cajoled with sweet political promises which may mean nothing, on the other, blows may be dealt to her real vitality through financial and economic measures which bringing about pernicious anemia may give to the first inheritors of Swaraj an almost lifeless and bloodless corpse.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

An All-India Khadi Exhibition will be held during the Congress week in December at Cocanada. The Exhibition consists of 3 main sections:—(i) Show Room, (ii) Demonstration, (iii) Stalls.

Fabrics made of hand-spun cotton, silk and wool form the chief articles of Exhibition. Fabrics include all hand-spun and hand-woven cloth of different varieties and qualities: Dhoties, sarees, shirting, chaddars, coatings, curtains, bedsheets, tablecloth, gymkhanas, nawar and tape, etc. The processes of cotton growing, ginning, cleaning, carding, making into slivers, spinning and weaving will be demonstrated by experts, from different provinces. Varieties of cotton, cotton seed and hand-spun yarn of different counts will also be exhibited. There will also be a demonstration of artistic printing and dyeing by experts. Different kinds of charkas, improved handlooms, carding bows, ginning implements, etc., will be exhibited. Those that wish to demonstrate any new invention of spinning or weaving or dyeing are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Exhibition Committee for necessary arrangements.

The silk industry from the process of cocoon rearing to the manufacture of the finished product will be demonstrated by experts. Varieties of hand-spun and hand-woven silk used for different purposes such as suiting, shirting, sarees, dhoties, chaddars, etc., will be received into the Exhibition.

Demonstrations of cleaning, spinning and weaving of wool carpet weaving and blanket weaving will be arranged for. Hand-made woollen cloth of different kinds used for different purposes will have its place in the Exhibition. Samples of various dyestuffs of fast colours prepared in India will be collected.

INDUSTRIAL PROFITS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The "Times" Trade Supplement of last mail has a most informative article on the half-yearly analysis of industrial profits in Britain. Co-ordinating the information from 142 companies spread over a wide and varied field of business, and embracing over £ 400 million of capital, the compilation has been specially careful to arrive at a uniform basis for computing profits. For that term has a different meaning in almost every different concern. The following table, summarising the results of the last three financial years, aims at giving some idea of the ratio to capital in every case:—

TABLE I.—PROFITS AND CAPITAL.

Industrial Group.	No of Companies Selected.	Period.	Total Paid-up Capital.	Net Profits.	Ratio of Profits to Capital.
Metal Industries:—			£	£	%
Coal, Iron, & Steel ..	19	1920-21	73,762,796	5,562,954	7.5
		1921-22	74,188,821	2,019,549	2.7
		1922-23	74,246,891	3,551,200	4.8
Engineering	16	1920-21	35,892,532	3,356,067	9.4
		1921-22	36,279,109	3,152,177	8.7
		1922-23	37,122,911	4,834,991	13.0
Motor Industry ..	7	1920-21	9,034,075	11,667	0.1
		1921-22	8,710,530	Dr. 611,371	—7.0
		1922-23	8,720,407	Dr. 536,212	—6.2
Electrical Industries:—					
Manufacturing ..	11	1920-21	16,386,939	1,904,587	11.6
		1921-22	16,988,217	1,482,987	8.7
		1922-23	17,260,017	1,059,308	6.1
Power and Supply ..	10	1920-21	11,537,151	969,150	8.4
		1921-22	12,386,687	935,807	7.6
		1922-23	13,069,588	1,477,165	11.3
Textiles:—					
Cotton	8	1920-21	22,366,547	1,370,497	6.1
		1921-22	22,366,926	897,805	4.0
		1922-23	22,370,345	2,692,905	12.0
Woollens, &c. ..	7	1920-21	8,739,611	682,946	7.8
		1921-22	8,766,726	15,333	0.2
		1922-23	9,699,639	1,396,856	16.0
Shipping	10	1920-21	42,801,647	4,274,868	10.0
		1921-22	43,901,647	4,127,904	9.4
		1922-23	47,041,647	3,139,634	6.7
Chemical Industries:—					
Chemicals	3	1920-21	11,755,341	1,001,182	8.5
		1921-22	14,324,541	1,083,154	7.6
		1922-23	14,327,151	1,705,597	11.9
Soap	4	1920-21	53,439,079	3,861,330	7.2
		1921-22	53,652,322	4,623,664	8.6
		1922-23	54,947,208	5,221,971	9.5
Oil and petroleum ..	6	1920-21	36,274,018	14,908,714	41.1
		1921-22	41,004,222	12,228,224	29.8
		1922-23	51,413,905	8,300,285	16.1
Plantation Industries:—					
Rubber	15	1920-21	3,832,955	4,462	0.1
		1921-22	3,949,491	34,480	0.9
		1922-23	3,952,161	146,914	3.7
Tea	11	1920-21	2,077,991	25,766	1.2
		1921-22	2,147,111	534,410	24.9
		1922-23	2,219,911	468,828	21.1
Brewing and Distilling.	15	1920-21	30,787,876	4,671,930	15.2
		1921-22	30,968,601	5,105,426	16.5
		1922-23	35,257,014	5,448,455	15.5

Capital is, on the whole, doing not so badly as the descriptions of the prevailing depression might lead one to imagine; and in the current year there seems to be some slight but noticeable recovery. Nine out of the 14 groups collected show an increase, cotton and wollen showing the largest gain. Of the industries suffering a decline, oil and petroleum can be accounted for by the highly erratic course of production in that department; while in shipping the decline is directly traceable to world conditions and increasing competition. Taken separately the industries show, indeed, the greatest variation. But the bulk of these individual variations are, we think, accounted for by the financial prudence or otherwise of the directors. The next table shows the amount of profits distributed in dividends by the companies here analysed.

TABLE III.—AMOUNTS PAID AS DIVIDEND: YEARLY INDEX FIGURES.

(Base: 1920-21.)

Industrial Group.	Dividend Index Figure. 1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Coal, iron, and Steel	100	77	75
Engineering	100	115	129
Motor Industry	100	53	54
Electrical Manufacturing	100	91	80
Electrical Power, &c.	100	92	117
Cotton	100	85	111
Woollens, &c.	100	85	147
Shipping	100	101	95
Chemicals	100	115	152
Soap	100	112	129
Oil and Petroleum	100	77	53
Rubber	100	Nil.	832
Tea	100	341	405
Brewing and Distilling	100	107	132

And the next one shows the total appropriation of profits.

TABLE IV. APPROPRIATIONS, 1922-23.

Industrial Group.	Amount available for Distribution.	How Allocated. Paid in dividends.	Added to reserves.	Other Purposes.	Carried to next account.
	%	%	%	%	%
Coal, Iron, & Steel	100	47.2	5.6	1.7	45.5
Engineering	100	42.4	21.3	5.3	30.9
Motor Industry	100	6.2	5.1	..	11.3
Electrical Manufacturing ..	100	50.5	4.7	0.7	43.9
Electrical Power, &c.	100	48.8	37.5	1.6	12.1
Cotton	100	61.5	15.8	4.5	18.2
Woollens &c.	100	46.4	33.9	5.7	15.0
Shipping	100	74.7	1.1	1.5	22.6
Chemicals	100	78.3	15.8	—	5.8
Soap	100	92.9	4.7	—	2.4
Oil and Petroleum	100	63.3	3.0	2.6	31.1
Rubber	100	44.6	5.1	1.5	48.7
Tea	100	65.6	10.5	3.4	20.5
Brewing and Distilling ..	100	67.4	11.3	2.5	18.8

With industries, and really productive industries at that, thriving in this manner it is exceedingly doubtful if the orientation in fiscal policy suggested by Mr. Baldwin will appeal to the British electorate. The only point, which is at all remarkable in Mr. Baldwin's new policy, is the stress levied on Empire considerations. But, as we have shown on another occasion how even the Empire stunt would not avail the present ministry.

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A UNITED FRONT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Natarajan has done real service by bringing prominently to the notice of the public the several points involved and the results achieved in the two Imperial Conferences held in London. His letter to the "Voice of India" like all his contributions to the Press is characterised by lucidity of expression and clarity of thought—qualities which are hardly met with in these days of political discussions. What with the telegrams of congratulation from the Government of India, and Mr. Sastry to Dr. Sapru, the latter's spirited attack on Mr. Smuts and Mr. Sastry's rejoinder reported by the Associated Press of India, etc., etc., we were lost in verbiage and rhetorics and knew not where we were. Mr. Natarajan has made the position clear. The Conference had passed in 1921, a resolution to the effect that Indians already settled in the Colonies were to be given franchise. All thought at the time that a binding pledge had been obtained and that one step had been gained in the fight for freedom. We also thought that Mr. Sastry's tour in the Colonies was for the purpose of inducing the Colonial statesmen to give practical effect to this resolution. The famous resolution of 1921 is clear, brief, succint and there is no verboseness or ambiguity in it. It was drafted after mature deliberation by some of the most eminent statesmen of the British Empire and yet we are now told that the said resolution did not give any pledge or undertaking but merely expressed a pious wish and that Mr. Sastry had accepted this interpretation of it when he was in Canada. We fondly believed all along that Mr. Sastry had obtained some definite recognition of the rights of settlers and that Dr. Sapru was to carry on the work from the point at which the former had left it, and fight for full freedom irrespective of our being settlers there or not. From the blazing telegrams and headlines in the newspapers about claiming First Class Citizenship, etc., one understood that some big fight was going on on our behalf. The smoke has cleared now and the net result is Dr. Sapru had acquiesced in the interpretations put on the resolution by Mr. Mackenzie King. What a sorry show and waste of poor tax-payers' money! No doubt explanations will be coming, but will they advance the interests of the country any the least? I would not grudge the expense incurred if now at least our statesmen realise that there is no use in these Imperial Conferences and discussions with British or Colonial statesmen and that the "road to freedom" lies not via the Suez Canal, but in our own land, that a single conference of the elders of all parties and the sinking of their differences and united action by them will do more to chasten the Briton and the Colonial than any number of conferences and consultations in London or elsewhere.—Yours, etc.

K. SUNDARA RAO,
Vakil.

Mylapore, Madras, Nov. 18.

THE WRECKERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Before the nickname of the "Wreckers" was a week old, Mr. Patel's *chela*, Mr. J. K. Mehta has repudiated it. "The Swarajists were not wreckers", said he. Mr. Das pitted his "wreck the reforms" against Mr. Chintamani's "Reform the Reforms." This was the gulf between "ending" and "mending." Mr. Mehta has bridged the gulf:—"They *only* wanted either to mend or end the Councils." If words have any meaning this means that if they succeeded in mending they would refrain from ending. What is the difference between mending and reforming. Mind you mending cannot be wanton destruction for Mr. Mehta plainly says:—"They did not want wanton destruction." What is the difference between "ending" and "wanton destruction." And what is to be the method for mending or ending?—"the quite legitimate method of deadlocks." I trust these deadlocks will be as bitter as dead sea apples. But I cannot help thinking that if this be the difference between the Dasite Swarajists and the Liberals then it is six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. I believe every honest Liberal can say:—"I am resolved upon reforming the Reforms. By reforming I mean mending. Mending does not mean wanton destruction. I shall adopt every legitimate method to achieve my object including the method of deadlocks." I wonder what Mahatmas, and Maulanas will say to this brand of the spirit of Non-co-operation. Mr. Shaukat Ali has expressed his regret at the depression in Non-co-operation activities, but when he hears of Mr. Patel's *chela* speaking in this strain before he has even entered the spider's parlour he may well apprehend the worst when the *chela* breathes the poisoned air of the servile chamber of Councils. I believe even Mr. Poonjabhai is made of sterner stuff than this "facade of shams."—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

DHARWAR DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

HAVERI, Nov. 19.

The third Dharwar District Conference meets on the 24th and 25th instant, under the presidentship of Manjappa Hardeker Davangere. All arrangements are practically complete. A very beautiful and spacious pandal has been erected for the occasion. Lodging and boarding arrangements have been made. Cattle-shows, wrestling tournaments and a Khadi exhibition have been arranged. The District Volunteer Conference also meets about the same time. Prominent leaders are expected. All Congressmen, especially of the Dharwar District, are requested to attend.

"HURTING MUSLIM SENTIMENT"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. Shaikh Mahomed has a complaint to make against "Rana Pratap"—a Hindi play staged by the Nitisen Natak Samaj, but I am afraid he has hardly any idea as to where the sentiments of Muslims are hurt and contempt for Islamic Traditions is involved. I am not writing this in any partisan spirit as it was I who had severely criticised the above play at the time it was first staged in the columns of the "Sanj Vartaman", and I see in Islamism the root of some of the noblest ideals and magnificent systems of philosophy known to mankind. I, therefore, fail to see how the character and ideal of Meherunisa, the daughter of Emperor Akbar, are shown in any sense discreditable. Was she not human after all to fall in love with a Rajput Prince? How could it degrade a person though the Royal may be his lineage? And far from discrediting her character the playwright has magnificently brightened it when she renounces her love to make room for that of Shama, her associate? Was this self-sacrifice not worthy of a Princess and that too a Mahomedan Princess? Again, the Author has shown great regard for Muslim sentiment inasmuch as he makes Meherunisa renounce her love in favour of Shama, and Shama is described to be an ordinary girl who was brought up in the Royal Palace? Your readers will therefore see that the grievance of your correspondent is not rightly placed.—Yours, etc.

MINOCHER MANEKJI MADON.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue in describing the enthusiastic scenes of the great Reception accorded to the "Big Brother" you have stated that "there was a large squad of Khilafat and Swaraj Sabha Volunteers keeping a semblence of order." In fact it was the Volunteers of the 'Khilafat' and 'Bombay National Volunteer Corps' who were keeping order on the platform. The Swaraj Sabha Volunteers had not even arranged themselves while on the platform. Just when the procession came near the "Times of India" office they joined the process on arranging themselves in a row of twos, falling in just behind the students of the Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha school. I may mention here that it was by the express order of Mr. Oosman Sobhani that the 'Bombay National Volunteer Corps' was keeping order on the platform.—Yours, etc.

B. S. SHASTRI,
Secretary
Bombay National Volunteers.

BONUS TO WORKMEN.

DISCONTENT AMONGST AHMEDABAD LABOURERS.

The Secretary of the Labour office writes:—

In a recent issue of the "Chronicle" you have published the resolution of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association expressing the the Associations' inability to sanction any bonus to the workmen this year. The Labour Union being naturally dissatisfied with the decision, requested the Association to submit the matter to arbitration. The Association thereupon met and passed the following resolution.

"The condition of the Textile Industry and the reasons which have led to the refusal to grant bonus this year being well-known and further owing to the existing practice of not getting such disputes between the Association and the Union decided by arbitration, this Association deems it unnecessary to refer the matter to arbitration."

LABOUR UNION'S PROTEST.

The Labour Union remonstrated against this resolution as being contrary to facts for the question of bonus in previous years had been all along settled by arbitration. The Association again met to consider this resolution and passed the following additional resolution.

"Owing to the fact that this year it has been decided not to give any bonus at all, this dispute has no relation to the precedents of the last 3 years during which the bonus disputes were settled by arbitration on the ground of difference of opinion with regard to the amount."

One finds it clearly laid down in the arbitration award of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji that the question of bonus depends on the condition of the Industry. Now if in the case of a dispute regarding the amount of bonus originating from a difference of view regarding the condition of the Industry, the question is as a matter of principle submitted to arbitration, it is difficult to understand how the procedure of arbitration becomes inapplicable because one of the party holds that the amount should be zero on the ground that the conditions do not permit, a position which is disputed by the other party. This attitude of the Association has given rise to great discontent among the labourers. The Union Committee has recorded its protest against the resolution but in the face of the unfavourable circumstances advised the workmen to be quiet for the present.

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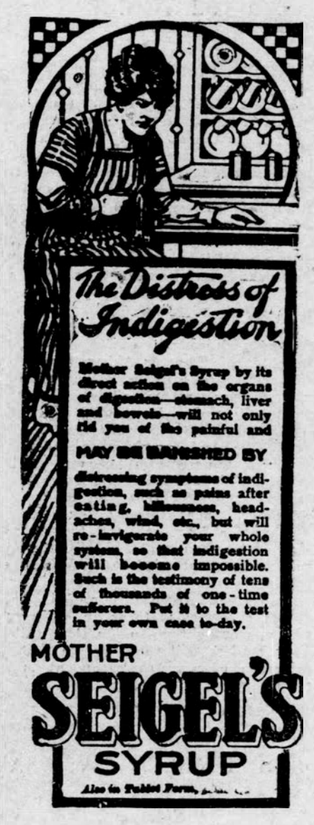
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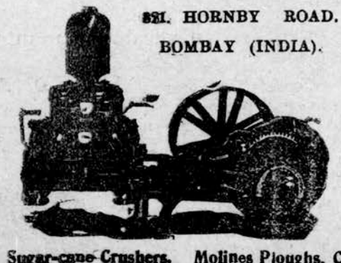

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